THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE BANKS IN THE OIL REGIONS.

The Hon. C. V. Culver in Jail.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 3.—If a man is down, kick him, push him, strike him—anything to help his downward progress. *Facilis decensus averni:* let's make it so much the easier for the poor devil who is treading that downhill road. That is the logic of the world. Let me tell you a story to prove it.

Charles Vernon Culver was at the head of one of the most successful banking-houses in New York. A resident of Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, the very heart of the Oil Regions, he naturally turned his attention towards that country, and devoted his energies to its development. He established banks, built railroads, laid the foundation of towns. The town of Reno had its birth in Mr. Culver's brain. A company was formed, whose President was the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, ex-Speaker of the House, with Mr. Culver as Vice-President and Director, to develop the natural resources of the neighborhood, to build up the town, and to make it the centre of an extensive oil and lumber traffic—all of which promised to be brought about a no distant day. Of this company Mr. Culver was the motive spirit. He projected the Reno Oil Creek, and Pithole Railroad, which should drain the Oil Regions of their oleaginous product, by furnishing a short cut to a market; and in this road were a large portion of his assets bound up when misfortune came.

You know what Burns says about the best-laid schemes of mice and men. Mr. Culver's plan were good, but some of them went agley. He was himself a man of the purest morality, with none of the personal vices which drain at the bunghole what is saved at the spigot. He was generous—many a charitable society has had occasion to thank God for the bounty of C. V. Culver. There is a church in process of erection in this city on land donated by him. He built and presented to Allegheny College a boarding-house, costing $20,000. His was the money that has started many a poor man in business, and—alas for the ingratitude of the world!—some of these once poor men are the loudest in reviling him now.

Mr. Culver is M. C. from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Crawford, Venango, Mercer, and Clarion. This office was greatness thrust upon him. He did not want it—offered $20,000 for party uses if the Congressional confrerrs of the four counties would not present his name to the people; but there was a hitch in the county nominations which precluded the selection of any of the regular nominees, and he was selected as the harmonizing candidate. He was persuaded to accept the nomination, which he did with great reluctance, for his head and his hands were so full os business schemes that he had no time for politics.

The general dulness of the oil trade, and other causes, conspired to lock up a large portion of the assets of Culver, Penn & Co. in an inaccessible form; and the firm learned it must suspend operations, for a time at least, when they hoped the storm would blow over and they could resume payment, with the public confidence in their integrity unimpaired. On the day of the failure, General Burnside and another gentleman sat in Mr. Culver's private office. They knew the wants of the firm; $62,000 would carry it safely through the day. They volunteered that sum; they urged its acceptance upon the head of the firm. "No," said Mr. Culver, "I can give you no security for it. If I take it and it will not save us, it is lost to you. It would be running too great a risk, and I cannot so wrong you." They urged; he steadily refused. The clock struck; bank hours were over; Culver, Penn & Co.'s notes were protested; and the telegraph flashed the news of their failure to every part of the country.

A meeting of the creditors was soon after held in this city, where some kind of an arrangement was entered into for the satisfaction of their claims. With that, however, we have nothing to do.

Soon after this, Mr. Culver went to Reno, which is only four or five miles from Franklin, his place of residence, and gave his attention to the completion of the Reno, Oil Creek, and Pithole Railroad, which was held by a capitalist of New York as security for moneys loaned to the firm of Culver, Penn & Co. He had hardly begun upon this before he was arrested at the suit of State Senator Thomas Hoge, on a charge conspiracy with intent to defraud. He obtained bail and went on with his work. Hoge brought suit after suit till his patience was exhausted, and then turned the worrying process over to James S. Myers, a candidate for President Judge of this district, who continued it in the same manner. These were both directors in the Venango Bank of Franklin, whose funds were involved in the Culver failure.

There has been a great hue-and-cry that Mr. Culver obtained the bonds of the Petroleum and Venango Banks from the office of the Auditor-General, where, according to law, they had been deposited, by fraudulent means; but the fact is, that for every dollar's worth of bonds taken from the Auditor-General's office, duly cancelled bills of the banks were returned, and the bonds were only received by Mr. Culver for the redemption of those bills.

On Saturday a bench warrant was issued directing Mr. Culver to go into insolvency under bonds of $100,000. He had obtained bail, when he learned that other warrants were out, the intention being to badger him and bait him till he should turn to bay, when the hunters would get a firm hold upon him. He determined that the end had come, and that he would seek and accept no more bail; but go to jail at once and await trial. His wife, an invalid, resolved to share his imprisonment, and went to jail with him.

And this Christian gentleman lies in jail, the victim of malignity and persecution; while his enemies circulate over the country false charges of swindling and fraud, not one of which they can prove. He may have been imprudent in business transactions; he may have ventured too far into speculation; but the man does not live who can prove anything criminal in his past life or transactions.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Field of War in Germany.

In tracing the movements of the armies in Germany, writes a correspondent, it should be remembered that there are three rivers of the name of Neisse. They are all, either directly or indirectly, affluents of the Oder, and are therefore not unlikely to be confounded with one another. The most westerly of the three is that which flows past Gorlitz. It rises in Bohemia, passes by Zittau, forming near that town the defile by which Napoleon in 1813 penetrated into Bohemia, flows by Ostritz, Gorlitz, Priebus, and Muskau, communicates with the Spree by the Cottbus Canal, and finally falls into the Oder. The next river of this name towards the East is an affluent of the Katzbach, itself an affluent of the Oder. This Neisse is distinguished as the Wuthende, or racing Neisse. It rises near Hohenfriedberg, celebrated for the victory gained in 1745 by Frederick the Great over the Austrians, passes by Jauer, and joins the Katzbach about seven miles above Leignitz. It was between Jauer and the confluence of these two streams that the battle of Katzbach was lost by Macdonald in 1813. The Neisse river which runs past the fortress of Neisse, the present headquarters of the Crown Prince, rises in the mountains south of Glatz, passes by that fortress and by Neisse, and joins the Oder about twelve miles below Brieg. It is to this river that the principal defiles leading through the Riesen Gebirge into Central Silesia are due.

MONOPOLY.—Five noblemen—the Earl of Breadalbane, the Dukes of Argyll, Athole, Sutherland, and Buccleugh—are said to own one-fourth of all the land in Scotland.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Illness of the President—Probable Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill To-Day—Evidences of a Rupture Between the President and Secretary Stanton—Caucus of Radical Members of Congress to be Held This Evening.

From the New York Herald.

THE PRESIDENT OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President was seized last night with severe indisposition, the result of the unprecedentedly hot weather. He has been closely confined all day, seeing no one but General Grant, who called to pay his respects previous to leaving town.

PROBABLE VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The President will probably to-morrow send to Congress a message accompanying a veto of the new Freedmen's Bureau bill, recently passed by both branches of Congress. The message has occupied the closest attention of the President for the last few days in its preparation, and will doubtless be a full and exhaustive argument of the points at issue between Congress and the Executive on the policy to be pursued towards the freed people at the South. It is not now considered likely that the bill can be made a law without the approval of the President.

CAUCUS OF THE RADICAL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A joint caucus of the radical members of the Senate and House is to be held to-morrow evening, to see what plan can be fixed upon to curb the President during the recess, and to fix upon the time of adjournment. The exceedingly hot weather is telling severely on the staying qualities of Congressmen, and they begin to evince the greatest anxiety to get away; but it is by no means probable that an adjournment can be effected under two, and perhaps three weeks. The House has not completed the Tariff bill, although it has been before them more than two weeks. The Senate will doubtless require as much time for its consideration, and will then send it back materially altered in its character. One or two important appropriation bills yet await action; also the army bill, upon which the House to-day insisted upon its position by returning the Senate bill, with Schenk's House bill substituted. The Mexican loan business yet hangs fire in both Houses, and a large number of private bills, so that three weeks will be short time in which to close up the work of the session. Moreover, if the caucus to-morrow night shall result in any serious effort to restrain the exercise of proper and legitimate executive authority during the recess, it will awaken serious controversy. The expected veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill will also call for action that will tend to protract the term.

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER PAULDING—PROBABLE RUPTURE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR.

Matters between the Secretary of War and the President, growing out of the Paulding case, border on a rupture. It seems that the sentence of the Court imposed a fine of five thousand dollars upon the delinquent paymaster, dismissed him from the service, and ordered him into close confinement for one year. The Secretary of War reviewed and approved the proceedings, finding, and sentence, and ordered that Paulding be confined in Fort McHenry. The friends of the prisoner at once set to work to mitigate what to them seemed an unduly hard case, they contending that he was merely guilty of a technical violation of orders, though still abiding by the spirit of the existing regulations. An appeal was made to Mr. Stanton on Saturday, who took the interference in high dudgeon, exclaiming, "What! hasn't the prisoner yet been sent away?" and immediately wrote an order directing that he be sent to Fort McHenry by the 4 o'clock P. M. train that day. His friends redoubled their efforts on this outburst, and, reinforced by the two Senators from New York and other influential men, waited upon the President. The result of the interview and showing made was an order from the President to the Secretary of War, directing a stay of proceedings until the Bureau of Military Justice could review the case and report to him. This order was sent to the Secretary at 2 P. M., but that officer found it convenient to be absent during the afternoon from his office, and consequently the orders he had previously issued were carried into execution yesterday. It was ascertained that Paulding had been sent away, when the President issued an order directing him to be returned here immediately, and this morning the same officer who escorted him to his confinement started to bring him back. Paulding has disbursed five hundred millions of dollars during the war, and his accounts have never exhibited the slightest symptoms of wrong. This is the first instance in which his conduct has been questioned, and in this case he followed the universal precedent of depositing his money in a national bank, and lost it. In no possible way could he be a gainer by it. Hence his friends attribute personal motives to the Secretary of War to account for the hostility with which he has pursued the unfortunate man, and cite instances to show where this hostility originated. Whatever may be the cause of it, Stanton is very cross at the President for interfering in the matter, and swears he will make a row about it.

Three paymasters who testified on the court-martial in defense and justification of Paulding's act, were to-day dismissed the service by order of the Secretary of War. Among these was Colonel Robert Dodge, chief of a bureau in the pay department, one of the oldest and most trustworthy officers in the late service. Another was ordered dismissed, when it was discovered that he had resigned a week ago.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW IN HIGH DUDGEON.

Private telegrams from Tennessee say that Governor Brownlow is in a high state of excitement owing to the lack of a quorum in the Tennessee Legislature, and that he breathes out threatenings and slaughter against the two members who are responsible for it by resigning.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. Boutwell is busily engaged writing up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Jeff. Davis conspiracy implication, and will certainly be ready to report within a few days.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Seven hundred and sixty-nine bills have been reported and one hundred and eighty-six joint resolutions during the present session of Congress, a number greatly in excess of that acted on by any preceding session.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Confirmation of the Previous Reports.

There appears a prospect of Spain having more trouble on hand from the South American republics than she at first counted on. Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador have, it is said, formed a league to free Cuba from the Spanish yoke, and application has been made to Venezuela and the United States of Colombia to join them in aiding this strike for liberty. Of course the four powers could do nothing without the assistance of the two latter, which possess harbors of supply and refuge on the Atlantic coast. Peru, Chili, and Bolivia are to supply money, whilst Venezuela, Ecuador, and this republic are to furnish men. It is expected also that the Colombian war steamer *Colombia* will be given to the allied cause, and there is a hope of succor from the North through Florida, which would, of course, be very efficacious. A large *emigration* of Southerners could leave that coast very quietly and almost unobserved by the Government at Washington. At present we merely give this outline of a grand scheme of redemption from Spanish bondage, which is yet in embryo, but will give more full particulars as matters progress.—*Panama Star and Herald, July* 1.

OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. George Bruce—Sketch of his Life and Funeral.

The funeral of the late Mr. George Bruce took place last evening from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and Tenth street. At 3½ o'clock the cortege arrived at the church, where the remains were received by a large number of friends. The body, inclosed in a splendid silver-mounted rosewood casket, was deposited underneath the pulpit, when the impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Mr. Morgan.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies a procession, which consisted of a delegation of the New York Typographical Society and the friends of the deceased, was formed in the church, and the body taken to the hearse and conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery. The principal pall-bearers were Mr. Horace Greeley, Mr. Thomas Ewbank, Mr. John M. Dodd, Mr. Peter C. Corteiyou, and Mr. Dalton, of Boston. At a meeting of the Typographical Society, on Saturday evening last, the President, Mr. C. C. Savage, announced the demise of Mr. Bruce, one of the honorary members, at the age of 86, and gave at the same time the following sketch of the life of this eminent type-founder:—

"On Thursday, July 5, an honored member of this society passed away from earth at the advanced age of fourscore and a quarter years. George Bruce, a man long known among the printers not only of this country but of the world, is dead. Having had a favorable opportunity of knowing the history of the deceased, I shall offer a few remarks respecting him. His life was parallel with the history and development of printing in this country, which has made such immense progress during the last sixty years. To the advancement of typography he devoted his genius, labor, and means with untiring assiduity, and received in return not only a liberal reward, but the nobler gratification of having found the art of printing insignificant, type founding undeveloped, stereotyping unknown, and power presses not conceived, and retired from life with the press the mightiest power of the earth. In all this change he was an active participator, and had his full share in bringing the art to its present perfection.

"Mr. Bruce was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1781. He left his native land in his 14th year, arriving in Philadelphia in 1795. Here he worked as a printer's apprentice for three or four years. The yellow fever appearing, he came to New York, and worked with his brother David. The state of the trade at the opening of the present century can be best understood by a few facts.

"In 1789, four type-founders supplied all the type required for the printing offices of Great Britain and the United States, producing about 600 lbs. of type a week, a quantity sufficient to print the largest newspapers at that time; as 1000 copies being a large circulation, a font lasted for several years. The first type foundry in America was begun in Philadelphia in 1796, about the time Mr. Bruce arrived in that city, by Archibald Binny and James Ronaldson, from his native city. At the time there were some 150 printing and newspaper offices in the country. They improved the English method of hand casting, which increased their facilities nearly 50 per cent. In 1805, a small foundry was started in Baltimore by Samuel Lower & Co. In 1811, Elihu White, who had done something at making type in Hartford, came to New York, and established the first foundry in this city. This foundry has continued to expand from that time until the present, and is well known in the trade.

"But to resume our history of Mr. Bruce. In 1806 David and George Bruce opened a book printing office in New York. There were less than three hundred book and newspaper offices in the whole Union. They received a fair share of work, both being practical printers, and able to set type, make up a form, beat the balls, or pull the press. They occasionally printed and published a work on their own account. It was not unusual at that and a still later period for printers to obtain work by taking a book to the several booksellers and getting them to order a certain number of copies. When the requisite number were secured, the book was printed, with each bookseller's name on the title-page of the copies he had ordered.

"In 1812 David Bruce went to England. Lord Stanhope had recently discovered the art of stereotyping. David purchased the secret and learned the process. Returning the next year to New York, the brothers made their arrangements to introduce the process here. Type had heretofore been cast with a bevelled shoulder, and this was so low that it interfered with the moulding and weakened the plate. To overcome this they began that year manufacturing type for their own use. The first book stereotyped by them was a New Testament in bourgeois, completed in 1814. They made two sets of plates, publishing from one themselves; the other they sold to Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia. This was followed the next year by the Bible in nonpariel. These were the first school editions of the Bible and New Testament issued in America. The following year, 1816, the American Bible Society was founded, and they stereotyped some of their first issues.

"About 1825 the firm was dissolved. His brother retiring from the business altogether, and George relinquishing the printing and stereotyping department, devoted the energies of his subsequent life to improving, enlarging, and creating variety and valuable additions to the supply of printers' wants. At this time there are some 30,000 distinct types, ornaments, cuts, etc., in his catalogue.

"Soon after Mr. White opened his foundry, he invented a machine for casting twenty or thirty type at once. But after spending large sums in efforts to perfect it, he was compelled to abandon the idea. Soundly and sharpness of hair-line could not be obtained in that direction. Mr. Bruce, his nephew, David Lothron, and Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, also spent many years and large amounts in the same efforts without satisfactory results. In the meanwhile rapid advance had been made in other departments of science.

"Railroads were spanning the land, the telegraph had become an established fact, ocean navigation had proved a success, cheap publications were called for by the million, newspaper editions by the hundred thousand, and power presses had been invented to supply the demand. The old hand method of type-casting could not satisfy the call for type. Just at this emergency three distinct patents were issued for type-casting machines, and, with subsequent improvements, have effected the long desired object of securing rapidity in casting, combined with sharpness and solidity of the letters. At the present time about 30,000 pounds of type are cast weekly in the United States to supply the 3000 or 4000 newspaper and book offices of the country. In addition to this home demand, Mr. Bruce's foundry has been the source of supply for most of South America and the West India Islands.

"He was ever anxious to enhance the interests of the trade, either mechanical or moral. He took a warm interest in the welfare of our Society, and frequently inquired how we were prospering. He was the first and largest patron of the Printers' Library, and offered a liberal subscription towards a fund for its permanent endowment. His own library was rich, containing a large number of rare works of the earliest period of black-letter print, with illuminated initials, and also in MSS. of the same character of an earlier date. During the existence of the Mechanics' Institute, and the earlier years of the American, he was an active member, and at their meetings he frequently gave interesting and instructive talks on some mechanical subject.

"Several years since he desired to stimulate inventive genius to the production of a power press that should do for the country papers what 'Hoe's Lightning' has done for the large dailies—a press that should be comparatively inexpensive, economical, and rapid. He offered a handsome premium to the successful inventor. Several new presses were the result.

"We have already referred to the many novelties and improvements introduced into the trade in the presentation of new styles of type, borders, etc., to elevate the standard of excellence, and facilitate the execution of work. Many of these were of his own invention, the punches cut, and the matrices fitted up by his own hands. He was never so happy as when he could leave the details of business and sit quietly at the bench in the private office, devising and cutting something new in typographical art. This he continued to do (with his daily walk of a mile or two) until near the close of his life, when his eyesight failed, and he was compelled to abandon both.

"I well remember his reply on my alluding to this not long since: 'Yes, Mr. Savage, I have had to quit the bench, and when I cannot walk any more my life will be of little value to any one. I shall then be near my end.' And now his life has gone out into the higher life. I knew him for over thirty years, twenty-five of it as apprentice and employe was passed as his tenant in the foundry building. It is, therefore, with the knowledge these years impart that I speak of what he has done to advance our art, of his personal character and worth, and the respect that should be entertained for his memory."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CHOLERA.

Automatic Movements of a Patient after Death—A Terrified Undertaker—Citizens Alarmed.

One of the most singular cases of cholera which has occurred in the city at any time, came to light recently at the Westchester House, corner of Broome street and Bowery. James Hayward, who was at the house named, took suddenly sick. A doctor was called in to attend him, who pronounced it a case of cholera, whereupon Doctor Sigismund Waterman, the Police Surgeon, was called upon about 12 o'clock (noon). When he arrived, some three-quarters of an hour afterward, the man was dead. Shortly thereafter the undertaker was sent for, and upon his arrival to measure and lay out the body, he rushed from the apartment in a paroxysm of terror, saying, "The man is living—the man is moving!"

Dr. Waterman was again called in, when he found that the body had not been resuscitated, but was merely undergoing some automatic movements not unknown to strict observers of cholera cases who have given the world the benefit of their experience in their writings. Dr. Waterman said that the involuntary motions of the body consisted of contraction of the muscles and sinews of the arms and twitching of the eyelids—a condition of things which, although he had not before observed personally, he had read of such cases under like circumstances. The movement referred to indicated the soundness of the judgment of the physician who had declared it a case of cholera. This occurs in cases where patients die of spasm, a notable feature in cholera cases, and when the contractions caused by the spasms, or the cause of death, causes the muscles to relax. The automatic action related, therefore, was merely this movement consequent upon death from spasms.

In this case the dead man had raised his arms, and his fingers were pinching his breast three quarters of an hour after death. The undertaker told Dr. Waterman that his heart beat, but he says that the undertaker was evidently so frightened that he could not tell any reliable story. It appears that all through the cholera of 1849, no such case as this was recorded as having taken place in this city, yet the books tell of bodies turning over on the bed and in their coffins a long time after death; hence the many wicked stories and theories of ignorant persons about patients being buried alive. Dr. Elisha Harris, who is no mean authority, says that the automatic motions of the body after death are very common in cases of the Eastern plague.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A Nursery of Pearl Oysters.

It appears from an official report to the Madras Government, on the establishment of an experimental pearl oyster nursery at Tuticorin, India, that a series of experiments is in progress there under the superintendence of Captain Phipps, with a view of improving the pearl fisheries of that presidency. Captain Phipps will be supplied with six aquaria of the most improved construction, fitted with dark chambers, and provided with a cistern and barrel force pumps, so as to insure a constant current of water. In addition to these, a microscope arranged for the observation of aquatic objects will also be furnished, in order that the food of the pearl oyster fish, the phenomena connected with the formation of "spat," the duration of life, the time of spawning, and the true cause of the formation of pearls may be carefully observed. One of the objects which the Madras Government has in view is to ultimately establish pearl nurseries in various parts of the presidency, just as at some parts of the coast of England and France beds have been established for the artificial breeding of the common oyster. Men practically acquainted with the subject are convinced that artificial nurseries are the only means by which remunerative pearl fisheries can be insured. Dr. Kelaart, who made numerous investigations in Ceylon, and who is quoted as an authority in these matters, says that he "sees no reason why pearl oysters should not live and breed in artificial beds like the edible oysters, and yield a large revenue." In the course of numerous experiments in Ceylon this gentleman ascertained that pearl oysters are more tenacious of life than any other bivalve which he knew; that they can live in brackish water, and survive in such shallow places that they must be exposed for two or three hours daily to the sun. It would appear, therefore, that the probabilities of successfully raising pearl oysters are much greater than they are in rearing oysters of the common kind.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—The case of Daniel Megonegal, charged with assault and battery and mayhem, committed on Patrick Mehan, the trial of which was begun yesterday, was resumed this morning. The prosecution testified that he was playing and skylarking with the defendant on the 28th of January last, when the ground being slippery, they fell.

When they got up, the prosecutor attempted to get away; defendant caught his hand and getting his little finger between his teeth bit off the nail and end of the finger, leaving the bone exposed. The injury was so serious that an amputation of the joint above was necessary, and the wound not healing properly, a second amputation became necessary, so that prosecutor lost the whole of his finger, besides being confined under surgical treatment at the Hospital for nine weeks.

The defense denied, in the first place, that the finger was bitten, and alleged that the flesh was merely lacerated, and that it came off, or was lost, by neglect and careless treatment. Verdict not guilty.

Ann H. Larkins was charged with picking the pocket of a lady at an auction sale of furniture, in South street, of $13.

The lady missing her money, Larkins, who had immediately left the store, was pursued by a gentleman present, and was overtaken. He denied the larceny of the money, but said that, to avoid an arrest, he would pay over the amount alleged to be lost. Subsequently, to the officer he acknowledged that he had taken it, but not so much as the lady alleged. The jury convicted.

Anthony Augustus was convicted of the larceny of a silver watch, the property of Mr. Dean. The watch was found upon the person of Augustus when arrested by the officer on a different charge.

—The journeymen plasterers of Memphis, Tenn., demand six dollars a day after the 10th of July.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

THE GERMAN WAR

GREAT BATTLE IN BOHEMIA.

DEFEAT OF THE PRUSSIANS

Austrians Hold the Field with the Dead and Wounded.

A PRUSSIAN VICTORY ON THE ELBE.

Manteuffel Still Advancing in Saxony.

Later Details of the Battle of Custozza.

A DIFFERENT STORY TOLD.

The Capitulation of the King of Hanover.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The steamer *City of London* has arrived, with dates to the 27th ultimo.

PARDUBLIZ, June 27, Evening.—Since 10 o'clock this morning a continuous fire of artillery has been kept up by the Austrian and Prussian forces, between Neustadt and Pasloc, in Bohemia. The Prussians were repulsed near Skalitz, where the cavalry took part in the action. At 6 o'clock this evening the Prussians were beaten and are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

BERLIN, June 27, Evening.—The engagement which took place yesterday at Pasloc, to the east of Furnan, was of a very spirited character, and lasted until midnight. The troops engaged were the Prussian division under General Potschample. The Prussians lost a colonel, lieutenant, and captain. The Prussian Chambers will probably be convoked for the 15th of July.

ANCONA, June 27.—Twelve Austrian men-of-war, comprising the Austrian fleet, appeared before this port to-day, but are now leaving. The Italian squadron are preparing to follow and attack them.

BERLIN, June 27, Noon.—Last night the Army of the Elbe had a successful engagement near Furnan, taking 7 Austrian officers and 500 prisoners.

BERNE, June 27.—The Austrians have returned to the first station on the Stelvio, and the Italians have taken up position near the "Pont du Diable."

PRAGUE, June 26.—The Prussians have destroyed the railroad bridge between Werdan and Grossnitz, near Altenberg. The people resisted the Prussians. The King of Saxony left Prague to-day.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 27.—Fifteen thousand Baden troops are now stationed near Heidelberg and Warreheim, and will occupy a position between Darmstadt and Frankfort, and will be reinforced by all the available Federal forces.

FLORENCE, June 26.—At the battle of Custozza the Austrians numbered 60,000. The 1st Army Corps, in reserve on the heights to the left of Valeljo, held in check an overwhelming number of Austrians, before which General Crano was forced to retire. Bixio's division and the cavalry of the line protected the retreat of the army, which was effected in good order. The Peameli Division captured an entire battalion of Austrian chasseurs. The Italian cavalry had several engagements with the Austrians, who suffered severely; and the 3d Army Corps lost about 1000 prisoners. The Italian cavalry did not abandon its position, nor were they overcome till after the enemy had been reinforced. Both Italians and Austrians retired from their respective positions.

BERLIN, June 26.—Prussia has again offered the King of Hanover an alliance, with a guarantee for his possession of the throne on the basis of Federal reform, and on condition of his capitulating with the honors of war. It is hoped here that the capitulation will take place to-day.

The flying corps commanded by Stalberg, advancing into Bohemia, lost eight men in an engagement with Anschivetz.

PESTH, June 27.—A second conscription has been ordered in Croatia. The Croatian coast districts on the Adriatic have been declared in a state of siege.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—The Cotton market is quieter in tone, and Middling Uplands are quoted at barely 12½d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet.

LONDON, June 28.—Consols 86⅞@87; United States 5 20s 64⅛@64¾; Erie shares, 37¼@38; Illinois Central, 75⅛@74

The Bank rate of discount is unchanged.

—Some young men, while bathing in Mobile bay, were attacked by sharks. One was bitten in two, and then devoured. The other succeeded in escaping. A large number of sharks are believed to be visiting Mobile, attracted by the refuse thrown into the water. The young man killed was unknown in the city. He came from Charleston, S. C. He was totally devoured, with the exception of a portion of his clothing.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are in demand at a further advance. 5-20s sold at 106, an advance of ½; and 10-40s at 98¾, an advance of ¼; 109¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 103¾ for 7·30s. City loans are also in fair demand. The new issue sold at 97; and the old do. at 93¼.

Railroad shares are dull, with the exception of Reading. About 1500 shares sold at from 53¾@53⅝, a decline of ¼; Camden and Amboy sold at 134, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; 38 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61¾ for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preferred; 35½ for Catawissa preferred; 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 19½, 86½ was bid for Second and Third; 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; and 63 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment. First National sold at 140. 125¼ was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 92 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 53½ for Girard; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 50 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35¼@35½. 27 was bid for common do.; 58½ for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 67½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 149½; 11 A. M., 149; 12 M., 148¾; 1 P. M., 149¼.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The foreign news of last night, to June 27, from London, was in response to the accounts from this side of June 16, when gold went up to 160 ₱ cent., on the certainty of the Continental War. Our United States 5-20s fell only 1½ ₱ cent. in London, on a rise of 15 ₱ cent. in gold and exchange in New York, and this result is so much better than looked for, that the price here advanced to-day from 105¾ to 106¼ ₱ cent, and gold was 1@1½ ₱ cent. weaker than on Saturday. The interest in the gold room speculation is tamer than usual, while the movement in Government securities, for investment and for transmission to Europe, is active, and the speculation in the railways (especially Erie Common stock) buoyant and prices rising."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The money market is more active, and on call brokers pay 5@6 per cent. In commercial paper the transactions are limited, and best names are quoted at 5½, and good as 6@6½ per cent. The bank statement shows a decrease in legal-tenders of $2 281,002, an increase of loans of $6,650,655, and an increase of coin of $2,068,048."

—The Pacific Railroad is now open and running 125 miles west from Omaha, and the overland mail stages now start from the end of the rails, at the town of Columbus, instead of from the Missouri river at Atchison. There is also a daily stage over and from the termination of the lower line of the Pacific Road at Topeka, Kansas. On the California end, the Pacific Railroad is open to Dutch Flat, 67 miles from Sacramento, and 3416 feet up among the Sierras.

—The quotations for consols and American securities in London brought by the last three steamers were as under:—

	June 21.	June 24.	June 26.
Consols	85⅞@86	86⅛@86⅜	86⅛@86⅜
United States 5 20s	65 @—	65⅛@66	64 @64¼
Illinois Central	76 @—	76¼@76½	74 @74
Erie	41¼@41½	40¼@41¼	98 @38½

The financial advices from Germany continue gloomy, and increased depression is anticipated before any marked change for the better takes place.

—The Union Passenger Railway Company announces a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share, payable, free of tax, on the 16th inst.

—The Northern Bank of Kentucky announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., in all 7 per cent., payable to Philadelphia shareholders at the Bank of North America, on the 11th instant.

—The Bank of Kentucky announces a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable to Philadelphia shareholders at the Bank of North America on the 11th inst.

—The Bank of Louisville will pay a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, to Philadelphia shareholders at the Bank of North America, on the 11th inst.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

800 sh St Nicholas Coal			3¾

FIRST BOARD

$200 U S 5-20s, C2	106	500 sh Reading	53¾
$1,000 do c	106	400 sh do	b30. 53¾
$5000 Pa 5s coup	95	100 sh do	s10. 53¾
$3000 Phila 6s, new	97	200 sh do	53¾
$400 do	93¼	100 sh do	53¾
$2500 U S 10-40s	98¼	100 sh do	53¾
$1000 Sch Nav 6s 82	79½	100 sh do	c 53¾
$3500 Leh Nav 6s 84s	86¼	4 sh Cam & Am	134
$4000 C & A 6s 80	95	100 sh Sch Nav pf	30 35¼
8 sh N Penn 10 p et	88	12 sh Penna R	56
$400 Lehigh V 6s	91¾	8 sh do	56
$1000 do	92	10 sh 1st Nat Bank	140
500 sh St Nich Coal	2-94	200 sh Big Mt'n	b60 5
400 sh do	2-94	100 sh Hestonville R	19½
100 sh do	2-94		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	149¼	149½
American Silver, 4s and 5s	138	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12¾	13
" " July, 1864	12	12¼
" " August, 1864	11	12
" October, 1864	10¾	11
" Dec., 1864	9	10
" May, 1865	7¾	8
" August, 1865	6¼	6½
" " Sept., 1865	5¾	6
" " October 1865	5¼	5¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 10.—Supplies of Flour, and all descriptions of breadstuffs, continue to come forward slowly, and the stocks are reduced to very low figures. There is no export demand, and the home trade purchase in small lots to supply immediate wants at full prices. Sales of superfine at 8@8 45; 300 bbls extras at $8@9 75; 200 bbls. Northwestern at $10 for extras, and $11@12 for extra family; 400 bbls. Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11 50@13 50; and fancy brands at higher prices, as to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal no change to notice.

The Wheat Market continues in the same inactive state noted yesterday, and prices have declined. Sales of 1000 bushels new Delaware red at $2 80@2 85 and 4000 bushels do. to arrive, on secret terms. Nothing doing in white, and prices are nominal. The receipts of Rye continue small, and the demand is limited. We quote at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel. The offerings of Corn are small, and yellow is in fair request, with sales at $1 03, and 5000 bushels Western mixed at 97@98c. Oats are unchanged. We quote Western at 55@55c., and Pennsylvania at 67@68c.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2 24, and Ohio at $2 29. The latter is scarce.

NAMES.—In the little village of Blakenney, in Gloucestershire, England, there are three persons, living in three following houses, and whose names are Steele, Penn, and Holder, respectively.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The South and its Opportunity.

From the Times.

The Southern press is almost unanimous in its approval of the call for the Philadelphia Convention. And, as a rule, the grounds upon which approval is given are temperate and just. There are some notable exceptions, whose expressions of opinion augur not well for either section. Such are they who urge the South to refuse all concession, to assert its sovereign rights in their entirety, and to submit to a continued exclusion from Congress rather than do aught which may look like humiliation. The utterances of these journals are coined in the mint that furnished the ideas of the speech recently delivered by Mr. Alexander H. H. Stuart in Virginia, and there can be no doubt that they reflect the views of a considerable portion of the Southern people. In other instances, however, a very different tone is discernible. The people are counselled to accept the results of the war without equivocation or reservation; to submit to the necessities of the situation with a good grace, if not with cheerfulness; and to co-operate with the conservative men in the North in organizing a Union party upon a basis that shall commend itself to the calm judgment of the country North and South.

The importance of prudent action on the part of the South in its present critical condition can hardly be overstated. The approaching Convention is the first opportunity it has had since the war of placing itself right with the North, and much, very much, is dependent upon the manner in which it shall avail itself of the chances presented. The Southern people have no need to be reminded of the imputations preferred against them, and of the purposes to which these imputations are turned, as excuses for the radical policy of exclusion and retributive punishment. They are charged with disloyalty, and the elevation of prominent Rebels to posts of honor and emolument is pointed at as proof of unfitness for the full privileges of citizenship. They are assailed as persecutors of Union men, as animated by the old pro-slavery spirit towards the negroes, as inimical to the principle of Federal supremacy established by the war, and as averse even to the most moderate conditions which the North may impose as penalties of the Rebellion. Every one who has watched the line of argument pursued by the champions of the extreme radical policy knows the service which these allegations, and others of a like import, have rendered in the discussion of the reconstruction question. And it must be admitted that the speech of Mr. Stuart, and the course of a few influential Southern newspapers, invest them with a certain degree of plausibility. We have never acquiesced in the justice of these imputations, as against the great body of the Southern people. Admitting, as of necessity we must, the occurrence of many things to be deplored, and the error of judgment which has prompted the selection of well-known Rebels as incumbents of office, we have contended that these cases were but exceptional, and that the Southern people, as a whole, are prepared in good faith to abide by the issue of the conflict they evoked. The reports of distinguished Government officials and of our own correspondents have seemed to us conclusive upon this point. But the advocates of the subjugation theory, and the opponents of measures looking to the restoration of the South to its full constitutional privileges in the Union, have persisted in the opposite interpretation of Southern feeling and opinion. They have refused to admit the South to Congress because (they have said) the South is too disloyal to be admitted. They have rejected measures of conciliation because (according to them) the South is not prepared to appreciate a conciliatory course. They have insisted upon arbitrary conditions precedent because, in their judgment, the South may not be trusted without some restraint upon its action.

The South has, for the first time, a fair opportunity of disposing of these allegations, and of the policy which rests upon them. Its course in regard to the Convention will confirm or disprove them. It has the power in its own hands, and the position it will hereafter occupy in relation to the Union will be satisfactory or unsatisfactory—harmonious or sectional—cordial or unpleasant—according as it may now reveal the spirit by which it is animated, and the objects at which it aims. If it selects its delegates to the Convention from the ranks of those who have been known as fire-eaters, and with a view to the advocacy in behalf of the South of the extreme opinions with which that body of politicians has been identified; if it reiterate dogmas which the war has exploded, and refuse to recognize, or recognize grudgingly, the conclusions logically resulting from the war; if it spurn the notion of concession, resent compromise as humiliation, and denounce the new order of things, after the manner of Mr. Stuart, then, plainly, the utility of the Convention will be impaired, the tongues of conservative Republicans will be silenced, and the outside radicals will exult as over an important victory. And victory it will be for them. Their case will have been proved out of the mouths of Southern witnesses, and the radical policy will be more aggressive, more arbitrary, more intolerant than ever.

On the other hand, the choice of wise, moderate, conciliatory, and national men as delegates representing the South, will in every sense be beneficial. The immediate effect upon the Convention will of course be good. The conservative men of the North will find themselves worthily associated, and their hands proportionately strengthened. The harmony of the gathering will be assured, and its proceedings, howsoever they eventuate, will put down cavil, and command the confidence of the patriotic everywhere. But apart from the Convention the South will gain greatly by the course we recommend. It will crush out what we believe to be the slanders from which it suffers. It will demonstrate the oneness of its purpose in common with the North, and the readiness of its people to co-operate cordially in the efforts for the restoration of the Union in the spirit of its fathers. It will show that there is no necessity for the rigorous discipline which the radicals have prescribed, or for the restrictions with which it has been threatened. And its choice of prudent and patriotic men as delegates will be the best possible evidence of its fitness to be entrusted with the privilege of representation in Congress.

Such an opportunity, once lost, may not speedily recur. Let us hope that it will not be neglected.

The Party Crisis in England—Lord Derby Charged with the Formation of a New Ministry.

From the Times.

The suspense in regard to the party crisis in England is, in part, relieved by the news which we published yesterday. The Queen, unable to induce her Liberal Ministers to throw reform for the time on the shelf, and retain their portfolios, unwilling at the same time to dissolve Parliament in the present unsettled state of continental affairs, has sent for Lord Derby, and entrusted him with the formation of a new Ministry. The task will be found a difficult one; it will be found altogether impossible, unless Lord Derby has the hope of being able to form a coalition. The deserters from the Whig ranks, to whom Lord Russell owes his defeat, include certain names which would be of great use to the Tory chief—if he can win them fairly over to his side at this crisis. Lowe and Harsman, and Elcho and Laing, would be great accessions to a Tory and Conservative Whig Cabinet. But some of these would run a serious risk of losing their seats in taking office under Lord Derby. The London *Times*, however, is eager to prepare the public mind for some sort of composite government; mentioning only the leading Tories who are to have prominent seats in the new Cabinet. Among these are Mr. Disraeli, Lord Cranbourne, Sir Bulwer Lytton, and Sir Hugh Cairns.

The Foreign Office is one of the chief sources of trouble to Lord Derby. Lord Malmesbury's incompetence is too glaring to permit of the revival of his name in connection with that office. Lord Stanley is, therefore, already thrust into the foreground as the coming Foreign Minister, and the Tory organs are loud in his praise as the fittest man for the position.

The Queen is known to favor coalitions. Lord Aberdeen was the especial choice of the Court thirteen years ago, because he was available as the head of a composite government. The short lease of power subsequently enjoyed by Lord Derby probably saw the last of a purely party Government in England. Palmerston's Ministry was more or less of a coalition, as was also the Ministry just defeated. Now, the Tory leader will have a chance of trying his hand in the same line of business. If he fails, the failure will be exceedingly humiliating, and, indeed, disastrous to his future influence. If he succeeds in getting a Cabinet to stick together, he may keep his friends in power for a considerable time, and postpone indefinitely the question of parliamentary reform.

The War in Italy—The Opening Battle Fought in the Heart of the Quadrilateral.

From the Herald.

The war in Italy has been begun by an important engagement, fought on the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, by the centre of the Italian army against the concentrated forces of Austria, in the very heart of the Quadrilateral. The vigor of Frederick Charles in Saxony has been equalled by Victor Emanuel in Venetia; and we now have the two wars in Europe fairly inaugurated.

Former news from Italy brought us intelligence of the declaration of war by Victor Emanuel and the issuance of three days' notice that he should commence hostilities on June 23. At that time Victor Emanuel was with the centre of his army on the Mincio, facing "the historic square," his headquarters being at or near Solferino. General Cialdini, commanding the right wing, was on the river Po, with quarters at Ferrara, and so disposed as to threaten Padua and the rear of the fortresses of Verona, Legnago, Peschiera, and Mantua, which form the Quadrilateral. Garibaldi, commanding the volunteers which form the left wing of the Italian army, was at Como, with orders to move to the left of the defenses of the Quadrilateral. The navy, under Admiral Persano, left the Gulf of Taranto for the Adriatic on the 23d of June, and is doubtless now ready to co-operate in the movements of Cialdini.

No sooner had the three days' notice expired than Victor Emanuel began his operations, and with his "army of the Mincio" crossed that stream between Mantua and Peschiera, and advanced upon Villafranca and Verona. Before reaching either point, however, he met the Austrian forces hurrying from Verona to the defense of the line of the Mincio, and at once gave them battle near the village of Custozza. The engagement lasted the whole day. It is characterized by both parties as very spirited and bloody, and a defeat is admitted by the Italians. Their last position at Custozza was carried by assault at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The losses on both sides were severe. During the night of the 24th ultimo, and on the following day, Victor Emanuel retreated to the Mincio, and, recrossing that stream, re-established himself in his former position.

This battle was evidently fought for an advantage of a strategic character in another quarter. Victor Emanuel must have known that in invading the Quadrilateral he was moving against the concentrated and superior numbers of the enemy; and it was doubtless his plan and purpose in fighting them to keep them thus concentrated. If this result was attained, General Cialdini was doubtless enabled with a principal wing of the army to cross the Po at Ferrara unmolested, and to move rapidly upon Rovigo and Padua. The success of such a movement would be at once encouraging and hazardous. It would place the Italians at Padua directly between the Quadrilateral and Venice. Communication between these two points is of such vital importance to the Austrians that a battle would be immediately fought to recover it and the ground thus lost or threatened. Unless Cialdini should be prepared in the numbers and the quality of his men to withstand, enabled, the assault of the Austrians, the movement is full of hazard, for it entirely disconnects him from the other parts of the army. This operation—if such an one has been made—is of the most dangerous and divergent marches, though the probable co operation of the fleet with the right wing robs it of some of its terrors.

For the details of this engagement and the results of these strategic movements we must, however, await the development of further news.

The War in Europe.

From the Tribune.

The first war news from Italy painfully disappoints the fond hopes of the friends of liberty and progress, who in every country are unanimous in their profound sympathy with the gallant struggle of the Italian people for their national unity. A great battle has been fought, on the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, between the Italians and the Austrians, and, after a display of desperate and heroic bravery, which the Austrian Commander-in-Chief cheerfully recognizes, the Italians have met with signal defeat.

The battle was fought within the famous Quadrilateral, between the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona. Contrary to the general opinion, which expected a movement by the bulk of the Italian army across the Po and upon Venice, aided by an invasion of the Tyrol on the one side, and by a landing on the eastern shore of the Adriatic on the other, the Italians have dared to make a direct attack upon the Quadrilateral. Their main army, estimated at from 80,000 to 90,000 men, and being under the command of the King and of General La Marmora, crossed the Mincio on the 23d of June, at Goito, above Mantua, without meeting with any resistance. The first corps of the army was charged with an attack upon the connections of of the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona, and in this attack was to be supported by the 2d and 3d Corps. The attack, as most military men would have anticipated and predicted, was unsuccessful; the 1st Corps suffered most severely, and an effort of the two other corps to release it failed. The Austrians announce that they have taken several guns and two thousand prisoners. They call the battle by the name of Custozza. Prince Amadeus and General Cerale, the leader of one of the divisions, were wounded, and General Villarey killed. In consequence of this defeat the Italians have had to recross the Mincio, and the Austrians have already followed them upon the territory of Lombardy.

The defeat at Custozza will, of course, delay the operations of the other Italian armies. General Cialdini, who was on the point of beginning his operations across the Po, at the head of 60,000 men, will not now expose himself to the formidable army that the Austrians could hurl against him. The movements of Garibaldi, who had already made his appearance in the Alpine passes, will have to wait for another forward movement of the main army. The Austrians, who had occupied the passes of the Stelvio, leading to the Tyrol and Lombardy, were already threatening a movement in the rear of the Italian army, which it was feared might become a great embarrassment. But the loss of men suffered by the Italians appears, after all, not to be very large, and their enthusiasm is as great as ever. Though a serious disaster, the battle of Custozza will by no means end the Italian campaign.

From Germany we have no news yet of decisive battles; but the Prussians continue to carry everything before them. We have the important announcement that both the Crown Prince and the Prince Frederic Charles, who together command an army of at least 240,000 men, have advanced into Bohemia. An important battle is undoubtedly imminent. In Northern Germany the efforts of the Hanoverians to make good their escape have not been successful, and their capitulation or capture was hourly expected. Nearly all the Northern States of Northern Germany have now withdrawn from the Confederation, and accepted the Prussian plan of Federal reform. Prussia has officially intimated that she may annex Hesse-Cassel, and is enrolling the whole military force of Northern Germany under her supreme command, thus depriving Austria of fully one-half of the Federal army on which she had relied.

The News from Europe.

From the World.

The great war against Austria opens with the battle of Custozza and the defeat of the Italian army, led by King Victor Emanuel, and its retreat across the Mincio. The King and General La Marmora employed in the attack upon the Austrian army under the Archduke Albert, which was advancing towards the Mincio in front of Verona, his 1st, 2d, and 3d Army Corps, and the reserves. The engagement was a severe one, lasting nearly all day, involving severe losses on both sides, which neither the Austrian nor the Italian despatches affect to conceal, as they do not the final result—the capture of 2000 Italian prisoners and several guns, the taking of Custozza by assault, and the recrossing of the Mincio by the Italian troops.

Of General Cialdini's apparently co-operative movement little is said, save that he was preparing to cross the Po, near Ponte Lagoscuro. The defeat of Marmora would seem to necessitate a change in the direction of his march.

Of Garibaldi's movement since he reached the Lago di Garda, our telegrams give us little that can be credited. He is said, however, to be marching through the Tyrol to Munich.

Prussia, on the other hand, has followed up her first intrepid movements by pressing forward into Austrian territory from Saxony and Silesia, encountering as yet but slight opposition. Her forces now also face those of Bavaria and Austria, stationed between Baireuth and Bamberg, thus "filling up the only gap that still remained in her long line from the Oder to the Rhine." The Prussians to the north, and the Federals to the south of the Main, maintain their former positions.

Of Marshal Benedek's movements nothing is known; but reports come from Prussia that Hungarian deserters are crossing over to their camps in large numbers. An engagement in Bohemia seems to be speedily inevitable.

The Hanoverian army, completely shut in and outnumbered by the Prussian troops, had capitulated.

The Prussian alliance has been accepted by all the North German States, excepting Hanover, Saxony, Hesse, and Nassau.

The Mecklenburg and Oldenburg armies have been mobilized, and will form a reserve corps in North Germany. Hesse-Cassel has been swallowed up, and the Elector sent to live at the Castle of Stettin.

Half a score of the smaller States have withdrawn from the Confederation, and the free city of Lubeck declares outright for an alliance with Prussia. The Bund, of course, is fatally ruptured.

France as yet has made no signs, nor Russia. The *Saxonia* brought us also the expected news of the resignation of the Russell-Gladstone Ministry.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said Institution has been sold, and the funds ready for distribution. The stockholders are therefore requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from all right in said fund.

WILLIAM OVUINGTON,
ISAAC SHALLCROSS,
ROBERT HUCKEL,
No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford.

FRANKFORD, June 18, 1866. 6 19 tu6w*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 26, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts, and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after August 31, 1866 with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 15th of July.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
6 28 thstu8t Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 265½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866.

At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th.

7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 17§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

LOST.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, issued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1859 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Brev Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuths1s*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY C. ROGERS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES BONNAR, Executor of HENRY CLARK ROGERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 16, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, second floor front, No. 116 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 7 5 thstu3t

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

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UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
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Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

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1 17 4p No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 10 6m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 6 s

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS!

FIREWORKS!

GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT

For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds.

Suitable for city retail trade, and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.

Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.

JOSEPH E. SMILEY,

6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, JOHN F. MYERS.

6 1

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

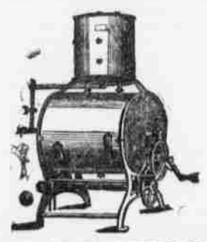
5 10§ CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1152 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Batt Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers CHASE, HARP & THOMPSON.

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained to it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

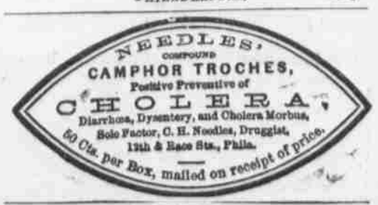
Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§



ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$42 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 250
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises

4 6 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky the following certificates should do it. These is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1866.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by casks, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
'ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"

"IBERNIA,"	"COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA,"	"CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA,"	"INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$80, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia

Apply to W. A. HAMILL, Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," 1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf below MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 12th instant.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 7 9 3t No. 132 South WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington screw Dock, 1 15§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. 5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 6mrp

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of five writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on Friday, July 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock,

3 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 5 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 3 Barrels of Whisky.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made at the time of sale.

F. C. ELLMAKER, 7 5 thstu6t U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN PHILADELPHIA.—Major-General William T. Sherman reached this city yesterday, and put up at the Continental Hotel. In the afternoon, in company with Major-General Meade and Mayor McMichael, he visited the iron-clads at League Island, and, after an inspection of them, returned to the city by water, and was landed at the south pier of the Navy Yard. A company of marines was drawn up in line to salute the distinguished visitors, and they were received by the chief officer in command at the yard, amid the roar of cannon on the receiving ship *Princeton*. Neither General Sherman nor General Meade had anything about them to denote their rank, both being plainly attired in citizen's dress. They returned to the hotel at an early hour.

In the evening the General was entertained at the Union League house, and at 11 o'clock he was complimented with a serenade. A crowd, fully the whole extent of Broad street, was assembled to receive the General. In response to the calls General Sherman made his appearance on the balcony, and after the cheering subsided Mayor McMichael introduced him to the people.

The cheering was continued for some time after the General commenced his remarks, and his introductory sentences were not heard by the reporter. He was understood to say that he would not detain them long, on account of the rain which was then falling. He then continued as follows:—

"I regret that I am compelled to make a hasty visit to your city. I have long desired to come to Philadelphia to spend some days, but have been unable to find the time. Our country is a large one, and I cannot remain long in one spot if I wish to see much of it. I am going to the Rocky Mountains, and I must not make more than a hasty visit until a more fitting opportunity occurs. In the meantime, I thank you for coming here to-night. I would much rather you would see me in the day, and see me at your pleasure, instead of standing, as you do to-night, in the rain. But as you have called upon me, I have come forward, more out of respect to you than for any pleasure I feel in detaining you. I know perfectly well that the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia, have in a thousand ways, not only in battle, but in caring for the soldiers' families, and also in giving a hearty welcome to the soldiers upon their return, done their full share in restoring and making more perfect that Union formed in 1776. We must battle for the Union; we must do it if it's to be done. I do not understand how it is to be done, but it becomes part of our faith to accomplish it as sure as we accomplished the end of the war. That is the duty of my life, and it shall be to the end of my life—to make the Union one and entire. I know it will be done as sure as you are assembled here to-night. Which of you four years ago would have said that you would have been here to-night in peace and quiet, and with all the business of the country going on? None of you would have dared to assert it. No man could foresee how it was to be done, but every man knew that it would be done, and that we would fight until it was done. All the other results will follow just as certain.

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness in coming to-night, for I feel it was indeed a kindness to come in this rain-storm, and I regret that I cannot meet you where we could get a little more closely together and be more friendly. I hope this will satisfy you, for I intend to give you entire satisfaction. Good night."

The General then retired.

In response to the calls of the crowd, General Meade came forward and excused himself for not making a speech. The people were then admitted to the reading-room of the League House, where General Sherman received them, and gave to all a hearty shake of the hand.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday afternoon. President Ereny in the chair. The report of the House Agent of the census of the House, etc., for the week ending Saturday, July 7, 1866, contains the following:—Number in the House at 12 o'clock M., 2847; same time last year, 2508—increase, 339. Admitted within the last two weeks, 152; births, 13; deaths, 39; discharged, 112; eloped, 57; indentured, 2; granted lodgings, 52; granted meals, 146. Total males, 1180; do. females, 1667. Total males and females in the same department, less assistants, 590. The report of the Board of Visitors for the month of June was also submitted. It shows the whole number receiving out-door relief to be 1476, of which 319 were Americans, 421 foreigners, 736 children. The total expenditure for the month is put down at $867 47.

The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases $469 08. The Steward reported the house receipts as $18.

A communication was read from D. Walton Stewart, M. D., resigning his position as a resident physician of the West Philadelphia Hospital, by reason of ill health. The resignation was accepted. An application for the vacant position was received from Dr. Orris, and referred.

The Committee on Sewerage reported that the main sewer had been thoroughly repaired. They recommended the erection of two buildings to supply the places of the present water-closets. All the money necessary to make the proposed alterations was then appropriated.

Messrs. Whitall, Server, and Field were appointed a committee to receive proposals for furnishing the House, during the coming winter, with beef, mutton, and veal. The standing committees of the next year were then announced by the President.

The usual requisitions were granted, after which the Board adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA WATER WORKS.—The following statement shows the amount of water pumped during the month of June, by all the works in the city:—

Works.	Gallons of water pumped.	Average No. gals. per d'y.
Fairmount	752,987,376	25,099 579
Schuylkill	99,960,640	3,332,021
Delaware	142 925,810	4 764,193
Twenty-fourth Ward	51,398 010	1 713,267
Germantown	15.398.020	629 077
	1,062,669,856	35 538 137

The following shows the amount of water pumped at the different works on Saturday last:

	Gallons.
Fairmount Works	28,494,997
Schuylkill Works	2,689 920
Delaware Works	6,270 000
Twenty-fourth Ward Works	2,592,000
	40,055 917
Germantown	650 000
	40,705,917

Amount of water drawn from reservoirs on Saturday:—

	Gallons.
Fairmount	1,500,000
Corinthian avenue	2 000,000
Spring Garden	1,600,000
Kensington	1 000.000
	5 500 000
Germantown	200,000
	5,700,000

Making a total of 46,405,917, being an average of 62 gallons per inhabitant.

FUNERALS.—The remains of the late Edward G. Webb were yesterday afternoon committed to the dust. Though a storm was coming on, the concourse of mourners was very large, and the funeral was among the largest private gatherings on the occasion of an interment that has been assembled in this city for a long time.

At the same hour, in a different quarter of the city, was solemnized the funeral of John Doane Tindall, a young man of but three and-twenty years, who, on the night of the great coal oil fire at Ninth and Washington streets, rescued, at the peril of his own life, the life of a female who was enveloped in flame. He died from consumption, and it is believed that the seeds of the fatal disease were implanted on that dreadful night. He was a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company, by which, and by Apollo Encampment, No. 38, I. O. of O. F., in addition to a large concourse of friends, his funeral was attended.

PRESENTATION.—We learn that, on a recent evening, James Freeborn, Esq., member of the State Legislature, was the recipient of a very superior gold watch, as a testimonial of respect entertained for him for his manly and efficient discharge of his duty as a legislator. Mr. Freeborn, in receiving the handsome present, replied briefly and modestly, assuring the company present that should he again be elected to the Assembly, he would continue to discharge his duty to the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania with renewed energy, strengthened by two years' experience, and a grateful remembrance of the kindness of his friends. Letters were received from the Hon. William D. Kelley and Hon. Charles O'Neill, regretting their inability to be present on the interesting occasion.

LAZARETTO AND QUARANTINE.—During the past year, according to the report of the Board of Health just issued, there was but one patient treated at the Lazaretto Hospital. Beyond a few hours required for ventilation, cleansing, and observation, there was no vessel detained at the station, and the Port Physician was not compelled to send any vessels back to Quarantine for discharge of cargo in consequence of disease. The following vessels and foreign passengers were examined and inspected by the officers:—United States vessels, 59; steamers, 17; ships, 37; barques, 128; brigs, 286; schooners, 198; passengers, 1694.

BUTTER SWINDLERS.—The enforcement of the law in reference to selling lumps of butter at a less weight than a pound has not as yet frightened all the butter thieves from our markets. Every device is resorted to by a number of those who sell butter, to escape the vigilance of the Clerks of Markets, but without avail in many cases. Last week, one hundred and thirty-six lumps, all light weight, were seized and forfeited.

TROT AT SUFFOLK PARK.—There was a large attendance yesterday, at the Suffolk Park, to witness a trot between the celebrated horses G. M. Patchen, Jr., of California, and Dexter, of New York. The race was mile heats, best in 5, in harness, for a purse of $2000. Dexter won the race in three straight heats, making the following excellent time:—1st heat, 2·26½; 2d heat, 2·25; 3d heat, 2·23¾. There was a large number of persons from New York and other cities to witness the contest.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Robert Stemens, four years old, was run over yesterday afternoon by a loaded cart, the wheel passing over his head and killing him instantly. The parents of the child reside at No 1764 Fitler street. The Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest on the body.

FINES AND PENALTIES.—The following named Committing Magistrates are the only ones that have paid to the City Treasurer fines and penalties received for the month of June:—Lewis Godbou, $47; John Clouds, $42; J. R. Massey, $42—making a total of $131.

VACCINATED.—During the past year the physicians appointed by the Board of Health vaccinated 5652 persons gratuitously, in the various districts of the city. This is an increase of 1843 cases, as compared with 1864.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of William Valentine, who was drowned on Sunday, was recovered yesterday, and removed to the south-east corner of Tenth and Poplar streets.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the storeroom of the Tackawanna Print Works, Twenty-third Ward. From two to three hundred dollars damage was done.

MARKET RENTS.—The Commissioner of Markets is now engaged in collecting rents for market stalls, falling due on the first of July.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26§

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of other Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28§

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25 000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$ 8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10 000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Superbend Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6 000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20 000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case silver Watches, $75 each	6 000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $150 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2 500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41 000
16 000 Tea and Table spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14 000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammouth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our alien comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets to be addressed to WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington, Delaware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
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General John H. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
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Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Re-engagement for one week more of
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
The Prince of Magicians, the Brilliant Pianist, Conversationalist, and Humorist, who will appear
MONDAY EVENING,
and during the week, in new Features of
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
including the wonderful Sphynx.
MR. HELLER'S latest Novelty entire,
THE SCARLET SPIRIT,
is in active preparation, and will shortly be produced.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT STREETS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 10,
Fifteenth night of the Gorgeous Spectacle of the
NAIAD QUEEN.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, BY WITHAM.
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
in the Coral Caves beneath the Waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.
NOTICE.—The last nights of this grand Scenic Romance are drawing near.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT AT NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Mazeppa, Black Chemist, Coltons Gas, The Sphynx.
New Songs and twelve new acts.
THE GREAT BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
Full House. Theatre Cool.
An entire change of entertainment TO NIGHT.
GRAND MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Admittance to "Matinee," 30 cents.
Evening, commence at 8 o'clock. Prices, 25, 50, and 75 cents. 7 9 5t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28§ UNION AND MANUFACTURING CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$180,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$185 093 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	148 150 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100.000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	96,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25.000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15.000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7.120	143 Shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5.000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30.000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170.900 00
$1,026,850	Par. Market value	$996,500 00
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	855 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56.635 37
		$1,253 639 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1866
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162 308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3,000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars giving further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
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M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

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JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
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JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 4 1§

INSURANCE COMPANIES

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Syracuse, New York, insures against
DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,
Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.
In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of
DISEASE OR CASUALTY.
Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.
WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

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Samuel R Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
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Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
TUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.
91 No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennе and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for SALE CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER, CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2509 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK C. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply 9 to 10. 3 21

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. No remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graham, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William E. Corbit, Associated Press
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Gombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 923 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thomp

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS FOR 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

The Probable Fate of the Tariff Bill.

THE New York *Tribune* this morning contains the following despatch in regard to the probability of the adoption of the Tariff bill in the House:—

"The consideration of the Tariff in Committee of the Whole was finished this afternoon. To-morrow the reading of the journal will be dispensed with, and the bill promptly moved at the opening of the session. This measure to save the industry of the nation has three gauntlets to run. The first an endeavor to retain for Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota the very great advantages given to the wool-growing States by the large increase of the duties on wool, and to hold on to the benefits of the increased duties on linseed and other oil-producing seeds, and to get rid of the enhanced rates on iron and every other article manufactured in the Middle States and New England.

"The second gauntlet will be the attempt to postpone the bill to December next, ostensibly to avoid the political dangers that menace the Western protectionist members, about whose legs the driver of the Chicago *Tribune* has been lashing his whip for weeks, in reality to gratify a hostile free-trade sentiment, the legacy of the dead Rebellion of the slave power, and for which, strange to say, the Northern Mississippi Valley States have greedily taken out letters testamentary.

"The third gauntlet will be the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the bill on the table—that is, to kill it outright.

"Two offerings have got to be made to the demands of the free-traders—one on iron and one on coal. The concession on iron may be limited to rails, and may extend to the more common forms of bars. The railmakers have generously tendered a concession of $1 on a ton. Iowa demands of them a surrender of $8. Coal offers a concession of 50 cents. An effort will be made to put Nova Scotia coal into the free list.

"Many members, protectionists on principle, are absent. Of those that are here, it looks to-night as if Indiana would vote solid against the bill, Illinois solid against it, Iowa four against it, Minnesota two, and Missouri five. Yet the chances are that the bill will pass.

"JOHN WENTWORTH, who voted all the while in the Ways and Means Committee for the very highest rates proposed while the bill was in preparation, will lead off the debate to-morrow against the bill. If THADDEUS STEVENS is well enough to speak he will follow WENTWORTH, and, of course, antidote him. Mr. MORRILL will probably follow, to be succeeded by Mr. GARFIELD, Mr. GOODRICH, and one or two others.

"The sentiment in the House is overwhelmingly in favor of a fully protective tariff. The British Free Trade League, whose headquarters are in New York city, cunningly operating upon the politics of the Western States, and exciting to extraordinary clamor and falsehood its hired presses in New York city, has sufficiently demoralized a considerable portion of the House to put in peril the wisest and justest revenue measure ever introduced into the Congress of the United States.

"Before the final vote is reached, the yeas and nays will be taken on iron fifteen to twenty amendments. An Iowa canvass of the House, roughly made, concedes the passage of the bill certain by about 10 majority."

When a hopeful and good protective journal like the *Tribune* begins to figure up a majority of not more than *ten* in favor of a measure of such vital importance as the Tariff bill, we begin to feel anxious. We know full well that the enemies of the measure have been moving heaven and earth to secure its defeat. They have sought to strangle it in its inception. They have striven to induce its friends to divide over particular sections; they have partially succeeded in alienating the West, and will now endeavor not only to have it modified, but also to secure its absolute and final rejection.

When we consider that our country is yet prostrated from the effects of war, and that, in order to rise, every protection possible should be given her, we are at a loss to understand the local partisanship which induces Western members to endanger her prosperity for the sake of a petty jealousy. We are told that in order to conciliate Iowa, Pennsylvania must decrease her protection on iron some $6, and coal must lose fifty cents. The iron men have consented with great magnanimity to yield $4, but we hope they will stand firm in regard to any further diminution. The whole interest of our great State is being endangered, and it will need every vote of every lover of his country to save her. The absence of so many members from the capital, and the disaffection of those on whom we had counted, may well cause a fear lest the bill will be defeated. We do not, however, take so dark a view as does our friend the *Tribune*. We believe that the patriotism of the Republican members will at the last not desert them, and that although they may oppose certain provisions, on the final vote they will be found on the right side. The Democratic papers have been predicting a veto. We can see no ground whatever for such a supposition. The President was elected with the issue of tariff before the country, and on a protective platform, and we can see no reason for anticipating his refusal to affirm one of the principles of his election.

The Real Contrast.

OUR Democratic contemporary endeavors to draw a contrast between General GEARY and HESTER CLYMER. It neglects the real elements of contrast in the characters and careers of the two men.

The true picture is something like this:—GEARY, a man of experience and ability, a soldier of two wars, who, when his country was assailed by traitors in arms, rushed to her defense, periling his life on many a bloody battle-field, and fighting bravely to the war's end; CLYMER, the crafty, mousing politician, who staid at home, sympathized with the Rebels, assailed the gallant soldiers of the republic in the rear, and sought to disfranchise them for doing their duty to their country. The one is a patriot, soldier, and statesman; the other is a small pattern of a Copperhead politician. The one will be called next October, by a grateful and proud Commonwealth, to preside over her people as Chief Magistrate; the other will be left to adorn the shades of his native Berks, there to muse upon the fate of men who love their party better than they do their country.

The Cause and Probable Termination of the Cuban Insurrection.

THE New York *Post* of last evening concludes an article on the insurrection in Cuba with the following passage:—

"If the movement is what we suppose, it is not in the hands of mere filibusters, but of men who mean liberty and justice and peace, in place of oppression and bondage."

Our opinion coincides with that expressed by our New York contemporary. We do not think that it is a mere effervescent outburst, but are inclined to believe that it is the determined and desperate endeavor of a people to free themselves from Spanish rule. The news of the insurrection, coming to us as it does from both Havana and Panama, appears to have a color of truthfulness which gives it the appearance of a fact. Taking it for granted, then, that a revolt has actually been instituted, let us look at the cause, and seek to guess the termination. The situation of Cuba, so near the United States, has caused, of late years, a general visitation to our country by all of the Cubans of the upper class. We may safely infer that nearly every educated citizen of Cuba has at some time in his life paid a visit to America. Staying with us a short time, they become imbued with our political notions. They see each individual protected, property regarded as sacred, and all, from the richest to the poorest in the land, guarded by law. Many of these visitors being young men, coming here to complete their education, are impressed at the time with doctrines which become fixed beliefs. When, therefore, they have returned to their native land, and see her oppressed by foreigners, see themselves subjected to the attacks of a gross tyranny, and with but the slight protection of a Governor's favor to save their property, they naturally look with regret at the land they have left, and seek to have their land governed by the same principles as ours. This process of migration has been going on for years, and now the citizens are all alive for action. Tyranny has been the cause; now what will be the result?

The power of Spain has of late been broken. She has lost all her *prestige*—a little republic like Chili has dared her and defeated her. She is a dead State—dead in morals, in power, in all that goes to make up a government. If, therefore, at this time Cuba should rise and be assisted by the South American republics, as she undoubtedly would be, we cannot but entertain a reasonable hope and expectation that she will succeed in her effort and achieve her independence. It will require union and bravery. The latter is assured, and if the other be achieved, then victory and liberty are certain.

The *Tribune* this morning sounds the tocsin in favor of the Rebels, in an article which concludes as follows:—

"Whether the news which reached us yesterday from Cuba, via Baltimore, corroborated as it is by advices from Panama, shall or shall not prove exaggerated, we cannot doubt that the knell of Spanish domination over 'the Queen of the Antilles' has sounded. Spain was forcibly expelled, some forty years ago, from this continent, though a large portion of it had long been known as 'the Spanish Main;' she is now on the point of being ousted from the last of her more considerable American islands. And there is not on all the earth, outside of her own territory, a million human beings who will not say emphatically to her dispossessors, 'Well done!'

"Cuba has long been the brightest jewel in the Spanish crown, yielding a very considerable revenue to the Government, and vast wealth to favored individuals among her people. And never was a desirable possession treated with more selfish and shameless disregard of moral obligations and the better opinion of Christendom. Spain has drawn from Cuba all she could, and returned as little as possible.

"Again we say, it matters little to the grand result that the present effort is or is not successful. Spanish domination and slavery—one and inseparable—are doomed to a speedy end in Cuba. The world is fully advertised that the Cubans are resolved to be free, and to give freedom to the slaves, who, on their island, endure a bondage more complete, though not more detested than their own. The 'Monroe doctrine' may not cover the case of Cuba; but the universal conviction of Americans that this continent is divinely intended for the use of those who choose to live on it, and not to pamper the favorites of European Kings and Courts, bears directly on the question of her future. We shall be sorely disappointed if ever a Spanish Governor-General eats another Christmas dinner in Cuba, unless behind the thick walls and frowning batteries of the Moro Castle."

The Battle of Custozza.

THE fuller accounts and details of the battle of Custozza lead us to wonder, not so much that the Italians were defeated, as that they had the hardihood to court a battle under such adverse circumstances. The scene of the engagement was within the celebrated "Quadrilateral," and the object aimed at, we are told, was the seizing of the line of railway, some fifteen miles in extent, which connects Peschiera and Verona, for the purpose of isolating the former fortress, and affording a basis of operations against the latter. But the Italians found, as they had reason to expect, the entire line between the two strongholds thoroughly fortified, so as to resist any direct assault they could make upon it; while the Austrian general, having an abundance of troops, hurled them upon the Italians in overwhelming numbers, forcing them from the positions they had occupied, and driving them back across the Mincio. The entire movement was an unfortunate one, and reminds us strongly of several similar assaults and defeats on the part of our own troops during the late war of the Rebellion. The defeat of the Italians, however, was not such as to seriously mar the efficiency of their army. Indeed, if it shall learn them wisdom in the avoidance in future of falling into similar errors, it may prove to be a positive blessing. During the temporary derangement of the Italian campaign, however, there is danger that the Austrians may detach a large portion of their force from operations in Venetia, and hurry it to the assistance of Field-Marshal BENEDEK in the North, giving him such a preponderance of numbers over the Prussians as to enable him to strike a decisive blow in that quarter. The position of Austria is favorable for such an exhibition of tactics, and it would seem to be the most natural movement under the circumstances.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The election of a new United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to take place in January next, is creating an intense excitement among the leading representatives of the State. We have already a number of candidates. Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Hon. G. A. GROW, Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, Hon. EDGAR COWAN, and this morning the name of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS is announced. The contest bids fair to be both close and spirited. Unless endowed with the spirit of prophecy, we cannot predict who will be uppermost.

Senator Clark's Bill for Regulating Senatorial Elections.

THE bill reported yesterday from the Committee on the Judiciary, by Senator CLARK, of New Hampshire, to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress, is a necessary measure of reform. The Constitutional provision in regard to this matter is that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators." Hitherto Congress has not interfered in this matter, and great irregularities have sprung up. In some of the States the election is held in joint convention of both Houses of the Legislature, and it often happens that one branch being controlled by one political party, and the other by another, they refuse to go into joint session, and so an election is put off. In other cases, when the election is made by each House of the Legislature separately, there is a failure to agree. In some of the States, as in the celebrated STOCKTON case in New Jersey, it has been held that a minority could elect a Senator, by the previous adoption of the plurality rule. In some of the Western States grosser irregularities have been practised. Thus, the Legislature of Kansas for the year 1864 elected a Senator to succeed General LANE, whose term of office would not expire until subsequent to the election and session of still another Legislature. The person elected, however, never attempted to take his seat under that election, and the subsequent Legislature paid no attention to the work of its predecessor, but went on and filled the seat as though no previous election had been made.

These examples are sufficient to show the necessity which has arisen for some definite and uniform method of procedure.

Senator CLARK's bill provides:—

"First, That the Legislature of any State next preceding the expiration of Senatorial terms shall elect, on the second Tuesday of its session, a successor of the retiring Senator. The voting shall be *viva voce*, and the name of the person receiving a majority of the votes cast in such house shall be entered upon the journal of each house, and a joint meeting of the houses shall be convened at twelve o'clock the following day, and if the same person is found to have received a majority, he shall be declared elected, but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes of both houses, or if either house shall have failed to take proceedings as required, the joint assembly shall proceed to choose *viva voce*, and the person receiving a majority of votes, all the members being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected.

"Second. That when a vacancy shall be existing on the opening of a session of a Legislature, an election shall be held on the second Tuesday of the session, and if a vacancy shall occur during the session, it shall be filled the second Tuesday after its announcement.

"Third. That the Governor shall certify such election, and the Secretary of State countersign the certificate to the President of the Senate."

This bill, if it shall become a law, as we trust it may, will diminish the number of contests before the Senate for disputed seats, and will do away with the irregularity and confusion which are now so characteristic of Senatorial elections in the Legislatures.

The News by the "City of London."

THE engagement between the Prussians and Austrians, reported by the despatches brought by the *City of London*, took place in Northeastern Bohemia. Pardubitz, where the Austrian telegram is dated, is situated on the railroad directly east of Prague. The Berlin despatch claims a success for the Prussian arms, resulting in the capture of seven Austrian officers and five hundred prisoners. It is probable the engagement was of no very great magnitude, as only a single division of the Prussians was engaged. The Prussians are advancing their entire lines southward, and a great battle cannot long be avoided.

The Austrians are strengthening their extreme left at Frankfort by heavy bodies of Federal troops.

Prussia offers the beleaguered King of Hanover an alliance, with a guarantee of his throne, on the basis of reform, as terms of honorable capitulation. He will probably accept.

There are a few additional particulars of the battle of Custozza, but nothing of moment.

LITERARY.—Fair copies of manuscripts made promptly; manuscripts corrected; essays, etc., composed from materials furnished. Good references will be given, and the utmost circumspection observed.

—The above advertisement appears in the *Congressional Globe*, with the address of the gentleman who is kindly willing to write essays, and preserve the utmost circumspection. The question naturally arises, Who does this gentleman write essays for, and why should Washington be selected as his residence? and the *Globe* as his advertising medium. Some persons who had never met Congressmen might infer that the literary adventurer did up speeches for their delivery. We, however, know better. No honorable gentleman would consent to such a scheme. It is, however, somewhat noticeable that a striking resemblance exists between the speeches of certain members, but as great men think similarly, we can easily account for like expressions occurring. We cannot imagine how the literary adventurer lives, for surely he can have no Congressional patronage.

SAULSBURY, of Delaware, must have been drunker than usual yesterday, or he would not have made such a fool of himself in the Senate as he did in the utterance of the following remarks upon the Army bill:—

"Mr. SAULSBURY opposed the proposition to have a certain proportion of the army composed of colored soldiers. It would lead to strife, collision, and bloodshed. *If the Secretary of War sent negro troops to Delaware to control the elections*, every man worthy the name of a Delawarian would assist in driving them from the polls. He (Mr. SAULSBURY) wished for peace and tranquillity, and hence he urged that negroes be not incorporated in the army."

"*If* the Secretary of War sent negro troops to Delaware to control the elections!" This is as absurd as it would be to say, *If* the Senator from Delaware should behave like a patriot! Neither contingency is likely to occur.

COAL IN YORK COUNTY.—It is an unquestionable fact that there is coal in York county, and the specimens which have been tried justify the belief that they are of a superior quality. Messrs. Joseph T. Ferree and Alexander Blessing, both of Hellam township, have leased three tracts of land, containing anthracite coal. There are two veins of soft coal on Michael Blessing's farm, in Conewago township, about 200 yards from Blessing's (formerly Niemen's) mill, the veins running to the dam of said mill. There are indications of plenty of coal at this place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1866.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of $1 50 per share was declared, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 16.
The transfer books will be closed on and after WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, and opened on the 16th.
7 10 7t* W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JULY 7, 1866.
In view of the terrible calamity which has befallen the city of Portland, by which thousands of persons have been deprived of food and shelter, I deem it proper to invite contributions in behalf of the sufferers; and to say to my fellow citizens that I will be happy to forward any sums they may send me for this purpose
7 9 5t MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor.

CLAIMS TO MERIT
OF
"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."
1st—They promptly check Diarrhœa.
2d—They subdue Cramps and Pain in the Stomach.
3d—They correct effects of bad water.
4th—They are necessary to all Travellers.
5th—They are convenient as a Pocket Remedy.
6th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants, sedatives, and astringents, exceeding in effectiveness any known remedy for similar purposes. [7 2 10t*]
A Specific maker covered by law. C. H. NEEDLES.
TWELFTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—
City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 463, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1497, 99, 199; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre, No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No. 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 670
All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 tm3w* CASPER HEFT.

GROCERIES.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,
Have taken the Store
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest
TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,
Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Only the best and purest goods sold.
TAKE NOTICE.
POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION
Of an article under any circumstances.
ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED
Without water, lard, or grease.
The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.
Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.
The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1 25, and $1·50.
The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents
The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.
Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.
THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
7 10 uths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

NEW SMOKED SALMON.
JUST RECEIVED,
VERY FINE NEW SMOKED SALMON,
IN FINE ORDER.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6t] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Sts.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. By Edmund Yates, author of "Broken to Harness." 12mo. cloth. $1·50.
THE APOSTLES. By Renan, author of "Life of Jesus." $1·50.
WHO GOES THERE? A Record from Washington to Z. Taylor. $1 25
JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH (the Elder). By his Daughter. $1·25
All the New Publications of the day in paper and cloth bindings, at less than publishers' prices.
Strangers' City Guides, Railway Guides, Stationery, etc. Also, the largest and cheapest assortment of Photograph Albums, Card and Imperial Photographs in the city
MAGIC PHOTOR, the new wonder, 25 cents a pack.
EVERY SATURDAY for this week, 10 cents.
G. W. PETCHER,
7 9 mtuf3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street

SCHOOLFIELD'S
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Bowel Complaints, and this
GASTRIC AND LIVER PILLS
Are the best remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
J. W. DALLAM & CO.,
7 10 1m* SECOND AND CALLOWHILL.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Alleghenv Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS
Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. The livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing
GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 2 1m PROPRIETOR.
N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment and having refitted and refurnished it throughout it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16 1866.
The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters Fish, Clams etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.
Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.
J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,
(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located immediately on the beach at the foot of Ferry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and recherché style it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.
Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc., will always be found. M. PILSON,
7 7 2w Superintendent.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
There has been added to this popular House since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 120 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.
A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.
The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 tf 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 19 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.
References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Ransom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 29 1m*

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.
In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,
PROPRIETOR.
Transient and Permanent Boarders taken on Liberal Terms. 6 23 tuthstu4wp

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Maddra, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Wenelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Beckenrich, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICE ONLY at reduced rates on Saturdays, good to return the Monday evening.
Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.
THROUGH TRAINS.
Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.
For particulars see time table in another column.
6 9 2m4p ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866 trains will leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	1 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	9 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	2 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6 22 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	9 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1 30 P. M. and 5 45 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic $2 Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City
6 25 2m JOHN G BRYANE Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.
These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and enable the holder to stop over at any point on the route.
For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.
6 26 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing MONDAY July 2, 1866 Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9 40 A. M., Morning Mail.
2 00 P. M., Cape May Accommodation.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5 00 P. M., Cape May Express.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good fishing and gunning having unsurpassed. Mr. Reizkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passengers to the hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
7 2 12t WM. HOLDZKOM, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 19.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
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IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and proved. (5 5 tuthSw4p

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES NEXT SEASON.—We present herewith the first completely correct list of the theatrical arrangements for next season:—

At the Arch, Mr. Owen Marlowe will share the leading business with Mr. F. Mordaunt, late of the Chesnut. Mr. Harry Rivers, a native of Philadelphia, but late a resident of Indianapolis, will be the leading heavy man, in place of E. L. Tilton. Robert H. Craig, now of Chicago, but formerly walking gentleman at the Arch, will succeed Stuart Robson as first low comedian; while Sam Hemple, formerly of the New American, will replace J. B. Everham as second low comedian. George H. Griffiths, now of the Walnut, will succeed Mr. F. F. Mackay as first old man, and Miss Annie Ward, late of the Chesnut, will fill Mrs. Henri's position as *soubrette*. Madame Ponsi will be leading heavy woman, Mrs. E. N. Thayer will remain as first old woman, Miss Lizzie Price as leading juvenile lady, Mrs. T. A. Cree as first walking lady, W. H. Wallis as second old man, and L. L. James as walking gentleman. Joseph D. Murphy, the Business Manager, and C. R. Dodworth, the leader of the Orchestra, will also remain. The "stars" mentioned are Mrs. John Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. J. E. Murdoch, Messrs. Davenport and Wallack, etc.

At the Walnut, Mr. J. B. Roberts will be Stage Manager, and also acting at intervals. T. J. Hemphill will be Business Manager. No leading man has yet been engaged to succeed James H. Taylor, who retires. Samuel K. Chester will be heavy man; Owen S. Fawcett, first low comedian; James Taylor, second old man; Miss Annie Graham, leading lady; and Miss Effie Germon, *soubrette*. Mr and Mrs. W. A. Chapman, late of the Chesnut, will succeed Mr. G. H. Griffiths and Miss Mary Carr, a first old man and woman. The remaining positions in the Company will be filled by Mrs. S. K. Chester, Mrs. F. Bromford, Miss Leonie Arlington, Miss Mary Barr, Miss Hattie Miller, Mr. J. M. Barron, Mr. J. Bradford, Messrs. A. C. Greene, Frank Stull, and Mark Brooks. Mark Hassler will continue to wield the *baton* in the orchestra. The "stars" will include Mr. Edwin Booth, J. S. Clarke, John Brougham, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and other favorites.

At the Chesnut, George H. Clarke will be leading man, in place of Mordaunt, and F. F. Mackay first old man, in place of Chapman. Josephine Orton will remain as leading lady, Walter Lennox as first low comedian, and S. C. Dubois as heavy man. Mr. Frank Foster, Miss Lizzie Cooper, and Mrs. S. A. Baker also remain. Mr. J. W. Jennings, late of Rouse's Dramatic Combination, will do the "character business," and Mr. Woolf, of Boston, the second low comedy. Miss "Corney" Jefferson and Miss Clara Reed will be *soubrettes*. B. E. Woolf will lead the orchestra, and Joseph C. Foster will be Stage Manager. The *Sea of Ice* is shortly to be produced at this theatre, with Mr. Arthur McKee Rankin in the leading part, and will be followed by *Aladdin*, in which Miss Orton will play "Aladdin." Mr. Jennings the "Magician," and F. Foster "Kasrac, the dumb slave." Joe Jefferson, John E. Owens, Lucille and Helen Western are mentioned as "stars" at this theatre.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS have introduced a number of new acts this week, with several songs of the most pleasing character. The *Sphynx* was received with roars of unrestrained laughter, culminating in a boisterous shout by the audience when his Sphynxship disappears. Great attention has been given to the production of *Mazeppa*. The cast, properties, scenic effects, and army, all come in for their share of applause. F. Moran, as "Mazep," enacted his character with grace and archness. Seymour, as the "Khan," added a dignity to that dignified gentleman. Reed, as the charming "Oonska," dressed prettily, and captivated many by his capital expression of "*Can it be?*" while Demoster, as the Castellan, showed a proper estimation of his duties as a warrior. The piece will be given again this evening. The Chesnut is always cool, always pleasant.

ROBERT HELLER this week produces his "Scarlet Spirit," one of the most bewildering and astounding of his delusions. He also varies his musical portion of the entertainment. His *seances* are limited to this week as he has made arrangements for a long and extended trip to Australia and India. He commences at 8 every evening at "New Arch Street Theatre."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Chester, Mr Fawcett, Mr. Witham, and many others, all come in for a large share of applause by the delighted audiences who nightly witness the beautiful spectacle of the *Naiad Queen*, with its plot of interest, its scenes of beauty, and nuiads of loveliness.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local items see Third Page.*]

ARREST OF AN IMPOSTOR—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—For some time past a smooth-tongued confidence man has been moving about in the Seventh and Eighth Wards, gathering subscriptions ostensibly for the benefit of the Western Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, but really for his own benefit. Last evening a man was arrested in the vicinity of Ninth and Walnut streets by a member of the above-named company, who identified him as the bogus beggar, and handed him over to a police officer. He was taken before Mr. Alderman Tunison this morning, where he had a hearing. On a memorial he gave the name of Henry Thomas, but his real name is Henry Valentine. He was bound over for a further hearing, when those from whom he has obtained money or the promise of it may come forward and identify the rascal. In a book found on the impostor's person, and previously obtained by a prospective subscriber, subscriptions to the amount of over $600 are entered—a considerable portion of which had been paid. Among the names of those who subscribed we observed those of Mr. Drexel, Charles Norris, W. W. Roberts, Dr Neff, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Hartley, R. B. Kreass, Dr. Hamilton, G. W. Boardman, Henry B. Benners, Dr. Fish, Dr. West, Joseph F. Linnott, J. E. Graeff, H. Van Beil, J. M. Crowell, Dr. Cresson, Mrs. J. R. L., John McAllister, Dr. J. M. Foltz, Mrs. Welsh, Dr. A. R. Thomas, Mrs. Gratz, and several hundred others.

HOUSE ON FIRE.—The alarm of fire last night, about half-past twelve o'clock, was caused by the burning of a house at the south-west corner of Eighth and Christian streets. The fire originated in the cellar and is believed to have been the work of design, as a quantity of shavings, saturated with coal oil, had been set on fire in that apartment.

The building was owned by Aug. Logomansius. The first floor was used as a lager beer saloon by Michael Asteno and John Furro, and the upper portions of the building were occupied by poor families. The prompt alarm saved the inmates from serious consequences, as the fire burned rapidly and the house was soon filled with dense smoke. The fire burned up through the floor to the bar-room. The owner of the building is fully insured in the Franklin Insurance Company, while the occupants of the saloon are secured in the Phœnix and Metropolitan Companies.

CHILD RUN OVER.—A man who gave the name of William Gaily was arrested yesterday afternoon at Twenty-fourth and Lombard streets, on the charge of running over a small child. It is alleged that the accused was under the influence of liquor when the accident occurred. Alderman Fatchel held him in the sum of $1000 for a further hearing.

WATCH THIEF.—A person giving the name of John Stintson, residing at Fifth and Tasker streets, was charged last evening with stealing a watch valued at $75. He had a hearing this morning before Alderman Lutz, and was committed in default of bail to answer for the offense.

STEALING SHOES.—A person who gave the name of A. K. Clare was taken into custody yesterday afternoon, on the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from a store on Girard avenue, below Twelfth street. Alderman Fitch, before whom the hearing took place, held the accused to answer in the sum of $500 bail, in default of which he was committed to prison to await his trial.

LIEUTENANT GOLDY.—Lieutenant Samuel Goldy, who had been confined to his house for the last ten days from a rush of blood to the head, and other ailments, appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, and reported himself for duty.

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.—A young man who gave the name of Charles Eltonhead was taken into custody on Monday afternoon, on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. Recorder Eneu, before whom the hearing took place, held the accused to answer for the offense.

THREATENING TO BURN A MILL.—Samuel Andrews was arrested yesterday morning, in Morris street, on the charge of using inflammatory language. It appears that while the accused was passing through Howard street, near a certain mill, that he remarked that the building would be set on fire and burned down. He was overheard by some of the residents, when an officer was acquainted with the facts of the case, and took him into custody. After a hearing this morning before Alderman Hunter, he was required to enter bail in the sum of $800 for his appearance at Court.

HARNESS THIEF.—George Myers, a German, was arrested yesterday by Officer Dale, having in his possession a splendid new set of harness. He was escorted to the office of Alderman Allen, where, on examination, it was ascertained that the stolen property had been taken from the carriage house of a Mr Cannon, Delaware county. The arrest was made near the Blue Bell Tavern.

The accused is a poor, miserable-looking creature. He was held for a further hearing.

PICKING POCKETS.—John McDonald was arrested last evening at the Union League House, during the serenade to General Sherman, on the charge of picking the pocket of a gentleman who was in the crowd. The accused, it is alleged, had obtained for his trouble only the small sum of twenty-five cents. He was locked up for a hearing to-day.

STEALING BAGS.—John Wilson was arrested this morning with a large number of bags in his possession, which on investigation were found to have been stolen from a store at Filta and Commerce streets. He was locked up for a hearing.

FALSE PRETENSE.—William Wagner was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretense. The accused was taken to the office of Recorder Eneu, and after an examination was held for a further hearing.

PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—The Mayor has received the following subscriptions in aid of the Portland sufferers:—I. L. Walraven, $50; E. F., $2; Lewis T. Brown, $50; General G. H. Crosman, $10; G. F. W., $25.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of William Valentine, who was drowned in the Schuylkill on Sunday, has been recovered, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest over his remains.

FOUND DEAD.—James Connelly was found lying on the sidewalk in Filton street yesterday afternoon. The Coroner was notified of the fact.

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF! is an old saying. Most of our best physicians are in the constant practice of bracing up their systems and keeping them in tone, to enable them to perform the varied and exhausting labors of their profession, by the use of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, as well as prescribing it in their practice. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists.*

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR OF BOSTON TO OUR FIREMEN.—

"Representatives of the beautiful historically-hallowed city of Penn, we bid you a hearty welcome to Boston, which has sometimes been termed the hub—I mean 'the *hub* of the universe;' and never since that hub commenced to revolve, has it been surrounded by a nobler set of *fellows*. Fame also asserts that Philadelphia is remarkable for its number of good-looking men, and a practical proof of this I now see before me—though no doubt some of the credit is due to that elegant and becoming apparel supplied by your famous Tower Hall."

Linen Dusters.

Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.

All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

A MOTHER'S DUTY to her child is, first of all, to watch over its health. Among children, in nine cases out of ten, disease first manifests itself by a disordered state of the bowels. This is invariably counteracted by the use of *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*. No family should be without it; its general use would do away almost entirely with the fearful list of deaths among children, which form such a startling item in the weekly reports of the City Inspector. *Depot, No 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Druggists.*

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.

Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD is the prime cause of many very troublesome complaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Scurvy, and Goitre are but a few of the many disorders arising from the depraved condition of the vital fluid. For diseases of this class JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a reliable curative; by entering into the circulation it thoroughly purifies the blood, and removes any morbid tendency to disease which may exist in the system; it, at the same time, sustains the strength of the patient, and imparts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be satisfied of its efficacy, read the testimony of those who have been radically cured by it, given at length in Jayne's Almanac. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.—This delightful article for the toilet is regarded by all who use it as superior to any Cologne as a wash for the face and person. It renders the skin soft and fresh, allays inflammation, perfumes clothing, and cures headaches. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is becoming a universal favorite. Sold everywhere. Demas Barnes & Co., New York, wholesale agents.

THE ROBBER TIME, THAT STEALS THE SWEETNESS from all fruits and flowers, is baffled by Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its aroma is less perishable than that of any foreign extract, essence, or toilet water, and incomparably more delightful.—*Hartford Courier.*

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

PHOTOGRAPHS of all styles, at popular prices. Persons desiring any will find Reimer's pictures of fine style, and artistically executed. Reduced prices. Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

KEEP COOL!—Ah, there's the rub. How can we do it? By wearing nothing—but those linen suits from Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

CONGRESS CAKE made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

WITH FLEXIBLE METAL GUARDS riveted to its under side, which protect it from burning or wear. Coates' Patent Flat Iron Holders are stated by him to last six times as long as any of the usual kind. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WHAT DO YOU GET FOR PITTED Cherries? And how much for those with the stones in? Then if a Farm Cherry Stoner takes the stones from two bushels an hour, will it not pay for you to buy and use one? They are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SMALL QUOITS FOR LADIES' RECREATION at sea shore or other summer resorts, and several sizes for gentlemen's use, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 7 10 1m

MARRIED.

GRABLE—TIETZ.—June 24, 1866, by Rev. Conrad Houser, HARRY A. GRABLE to AUGUSTA TIETZ, both of this city.

LESLIE—YOUNG.—At Jersey City, on Sunday evening, May 6, 1866, by Rev. A. Matteson, Mr. WILLIAM W. LESLIE to Miss EMMA YOUNG, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRAKER.—On the 8th instant, JOSHUA H. BRAKER, aged 41 years.

His relatives and friends, the members of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 477, Olive Branch Encampment, No. 6, I. O. of O. F.; Cherokee Tribe, No. 19, I. O. of R. M.; the Supreme Circle and Washington Circle, No. 18, B. U. (H. F.) C. A., and those orders generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2004 Coates street, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

BUMM.—On the 9th instant, of typhoid fever, PAULINE OLIVER, daughter of Henry and Caroline Bumm, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1314 Beach street, Kensington, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. §

DAVIS.—On the 8th instant, MARY RICHARDSON, eldest daughter of Thomas M. and Harriet Davis, aged 7 years, 3 months, and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1838 Camac street, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

REMENTER.—On the 9th instant, after a short but severe illness, JACOB W. REMENTER, son of Lewis and Catharine Rementer, aged 16 years, 8 months, and 3 days.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Ridge avenue, above Islington lane, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WASHBURNE.—At Pottsville, of cholera infantum, this morning, CORNELIA SANDERSON, infant daughter of Rev. D. and Sarah S. Washburne, of Philadelphia. §§

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IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
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George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
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BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND St.
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HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,

Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements

At Wholesale Prices.

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Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

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BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuthsly

THE TEETH.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

AN AMUSING STORY.

By One who Visited the Colton Dental Association.

"Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us up through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem ever pursuing some mocking phantom that eludes their grasp, we ascend the marble steps of the 'Cooper Union.' It is 'all very fine' to enter this pleasant reception room, but the studio beyond the folding doors—'ay, there's the rub!' But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor greet us, our errand seems shorn of half its terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking, as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature, 'Will it kill us?' A pleasant laugh and an assuring word convince us that our time has not yet come; and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating room, with our two accompanying friends (the fair face of one assumes the hue of driven snow), with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider.

"Ere aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair, engaged in a pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a prop insinuated between our jaws, and the mouthpiece of a villainous looking black bag between our lips. Two pair of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant is laid assuringly on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound, as of myriad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by, in grand measures and long-drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having left all of earth behind them, enter into the glory of the Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of dashing waves, ringing their 'ceaseless never more.' Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong yet painless wrench. 'Your teeth are out,' say three kind voices. But we have not come down yet to the sublunary world sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the familiar voices behind the chair. We rise a new being, and leave at the feet of the kind operator fifteen molars and incisors—a tribute to the greatest discovery of the age.

"MARY N. ROCKWELL."

DR. COLTON has made the Nitrous Oxide, or 'Laughing Gas,' for more than twenty years past, and originated its anæsthetic use for the extraction of teeth in May, 1863. Since then we have administered it to over

15 000 PATIENTS,
15 000 PATIENTS,

without a single failure to produce insensibility to pain, or one case of unpleasant or injurious effects from the gas, which is so incident to chloroform and ether.

Every one of these 15 000 patients have signed a certificate scroll that the operation was painless and pleasant. We can extract from ten to fifteen teeth with one dose of gas.

The following are the names of some of the distinguished persons for whom we have extracted teeth with the gas, and to whom we would confidently refer:—

PHILADELPHIA.

Casper Souder, Ed.,	Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Horace Fassett,	Mrs. Mary C. Holmes,
Charles F. Garrigues,	Mrs. F. Fisher,
Rev. A. Paul,	Mrs. S. B. Whiting,
Rev. Alex. J. Hamilton,	Mrs. H. B. Weaver,
George H. Stuart,	Miss Lillie B. Lewis,
William Warnock,	Mrs. F. E. Belding,
Rev. George Brinkhurst,	Mrs. James J. Allen,
Charles F. Bicknell,	Mrs. Cata G. Ralston,
George H. L. Clay, M. D.,	Mrs. E. S. Davis,
Samuel Kreamer,	Mrs. R. L. Ruiter,
E. A. Turpin,	Miss Anna Moore,
John Berry,	Miss Carrie Cox,
Wm. J., son of Dr. Gursey,	Mrs. E. K. Elsenbrey,
Frank W. Newbold,	Mrs. Dr. Benner,
George H. Mitchell, M. D.,	Mrs. Seth R. Slocum,
Aug. C. Bournonville, M. D.,	Mrs. G. M. Bradford,
E. J. Wilcox (9 years old),	Miss Jennie Bowles,
J. G. Mitchell,	Miss Maggie Pancoast,
D. W. F. Rivenes,	Mrs. T. M. Moore,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,	Mrs Hannah Phillips,
John S. Crombinger,	Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
J. F. Bailey,	Mrs. Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Thomas S. Harrison,	Mrs. Anna Taylor,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,	Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,	Miss Juliette S. Roberts,
Alexander G. Cattell,	Miss Rebecca W. Aitemus.

NEW YORK.

C. B. Dahlgren, U. S. N.	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson.
A. A. Howard, M. D.	Mrs Rev. H. Loomis.
John H. Johnston, M. D.	Mrs. George Chesterman.
F. Hollis, M. D.,	Mrs. Carrie Rollins.
H. C. Jones, M. D.	Mrs. James P. Harper.
B. L. Wait, Dentist.	Mrs. S. M. Beard.
E. D. Roble U. S. N.	Mrs. Ellie P. Allison.
N. W. Kinsley, Dentist.	Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Rev. Charles G. Painter.	Mrs. F. W. Adams.
Rev. F. Babbitt.	Mrs. George H. Norton,
Rev. D. H. Emerson.	Mrs. James H. Mills,
Richard C. Dean, M. D., U. S. N.	Mrs Rev. William Melkle.
John J. Mitchell, M. D.	And fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six others.
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.	

Many of these patients have written sentences opposite their names, the following of which are specimens:

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.—*By a Foreign Minister of State.*

"Came from Hudson—would come from England."

"Thought I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kite."

"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Absolutely did not know it was done till done."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."

"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."

"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend the Nitrous Oxide."

"Very pleasant dream."

"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."

"I endorse all written above."

"A pleasant ride on the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."

"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."

"God bless the inventor."

But it will be asked, does it destroy all pain? Is the gas pleasant to breathe? Does it leave any bad effects afterwards? Can a person with weak lungs or heart disease inhale it with safety? We answer it does destroy all pain; it is pleasant to breathe—no bad effects, such as depression or reaction, follow; it is safe for those having weak lungs or heart disease. Indeed we have had fifty such patients tell us they felt better for a week after inhaling the gas.

But what do the medical profession say of the gas? The following letter from the distinguished surgeon, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, to Dr. Colton, speaks for itself:—

No. 14 East Sixteenth street,
New York, December 22, 1865.

To you is due the credit of revising the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years.

The value of a safe anæsthetic agent, which can be used without anticipation of danger to the patient, is a great boon to suffering humanity, and I have related thus much merely as a question in my own cases in the belief that if similar favorable results are met with by others, the nitrous oxide gas will supersede all other anæsthetics now in use.

J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc. etc.

TESTIMONY FROM DR. GRISCOM.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1865.

Having occasion recently to undergo a minor surgical operation of much severity, I embraced the opportunity to try the anæsthetic effect of nitrous oxide gas, administered by Dr. G. Q. COLTON. I found it perfectly satisfactory. I was put into a sound sleep in a few seconds, and remained so until the operation and dressing of the wound were completed. While looking for the incisions to begin, I found they had all been done.

JOHN H. GRISCOM,
Physician to New York Hospital.

The degree of insensibility produced by the gas may be inferred from the following

AMUSING INCIDENT.

A lady came to our office to have one tooth extracted. After examining the tooth, we administered the gas, and when the cell saloon tooth was extracted. On waking she spit out the blood, and in a few minutes was asked to vacate the chair for another patient, and take a seat at the table. Not offering to pay, we, as a gentle reminder, asked her to add her name to our scroll. "Why!" said the lady, when are you going to draw my tooth?" The tooth had been out ten minutes!

TESTIMONY FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

"We are glad to believe in the efficacy of new remedies that are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance assures us that DR. COLTON, whose office is in the Cooper Institute, has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain. * * * We think it a duty to publish this fact, which we give, not on our own experience, but on the testimony of men of high character and intelligence, who are utterly incapable of deception."

Our price for extracting is $2 for the first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth. [6 12 tusst

OFFICES:

No. 737 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE

No. 161 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI.

No. 87 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Cleveland Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:00 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8:55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:35 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 6:45 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal watering places, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MOND

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Phases of the War in Germany—Humanity of the Prussians—Condition of the two Great Armies—The Position of Russia, England, and Italy—Dion Boucicault—Fashions in Paris, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, June 22, 1866.

We are at last beginning to see clearly into the *imbroglio* which oppresses Europe, and the *denouement* of which will, no doubt, be a most dreadful butchery of Christians.

HUMANITY OF THE PRUSSIANS.

The soldiers of Bismark in opening the campaign, have begun by assuring the people of those countries which they have invaded, that they have come there as brothers and not as enemies. In less than six days the troops of King William are masters of Hanover, Hesse, and the Electorate of Saxony.

The Hanoverian army, which was massed in Gottingen, in order to form a junction with the Austrians, now sees itself cut off from its ally by the Prussians. All the German papers inform us that the Prussians have generally been well received by the populations. The soldiers of Bismark who now occupy Wetzlar menace Frankfort, which is defended by the Federal army under the command of Alexander of Hesse.

The army called that of the Elbe, commanded by Prince Frederic Charles, which is now operating in Saxony, consists of thirty-eight thousand men.

The army of Silesia, under the command of the Prince Royal of Prussia, is much interior.

THE AUSTRIANS

in Silesia, on the contrary, are massed in great numbers under the command of Marshal Benedek, to the amount of two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand. We have not as yet had any battle of importance. However, we must mention

THE BATTLE OF RUMSBURG,

on the frontier of Bohemia, where, it is said, the Austrians had the advantage. *Per contra*, at Friedberg, near Frankfort, a regiment of Hessians were completely routed by the Prussians, who menaced Frankfort.

We are daily expecting to hear of a great battle, but to do justice to the Germans, we must say that they do not seem to be in a hurry to come to blows; but the unhappy Teutons already know the wretchedness of war, as all communications are interrupted, the rails taken up in several places; hundreds of families have to lament the absence of brothers, husbands, &c., called away to the *Landwehr*. Business is bad and almost dead, and, what is even more deplorable, the cholera has come to make the bad worse; it has made its appearance in Berlin, in Stettin, and in Prussian Silesia.

ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

On the 20th inst. Victor Emanuel declared war upon Austria, after which he left Florence for head-quarters at Cremona. The Quadrilateral will be attacked in three or four days.

The Italian army will commence operations at four different points at the same time. The Italian fleet will attack Venice, Cialdini, at the head of eight divisions, will try to cross the Lower Po at Rovigno, Victor Emanuel will try to get hold of the Quadrilateral, whilst Garibaldi, at the head of his volunteers, will attack Trent, which is the key of the Tyrol. The Italian army is better than is generally believed; the volunteers are the weakest part of the army. Garibaldi is still suffering from his wound received at Aspromonte, and it is probable that this will be the last campaign of Guiseppe Garibaldi.

TACITURNITY OF NAPOLEON III.

Our army, to be sure, is still on a peace footing, but our peace footing is very like the war footing of other nations. Our fleet is ready for every emergency. The head of our Government, before risking an inch, wishes to be well prepared both on land and at sea. This undecided attitude of Napoleon III very much provokes the war party round about him, of which Prince Napoleon, it is known, is the leader. They observe that we are losing the best opportunity of making a lasting ally of Prussia, and getting the borders of the Rhine, which are so necessary to us. In fact, says the war party, if we wait until the Prussians are beaten, to intervene, and the Austrian troops are triumphant, our influence will be diminished in Germany. If, on the other hand, the Prussians are victorious without our aid, it is not likely that they will quietly give up the Rhenish provinces. I think the Emperor would have taken some decisive step had it not been for

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Russia, more than any other country, gives our Emperor much anxiety. After much hesitation, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, notwithstanding its professions of attentive neutrality, seems more or less inclined to go a little further. Should France take a step, Russia will take two.

On the other hand, the defeat of the Gladstone Ministry in England may be the means of changing things on the other side of the Channel. We may be said to be dancing on a volcano. There are five millions of armed men in Europe at the present moment. In the midst of this imbroglio home matters are entirely neglected. The "Corps Legislatif" is quite unheeded, and they can go on discussing the budget without let or hindrance. The clever speeches of the radical orator, Jules Favre, are sweetness wasted on the desert air.

The evening newspapers are caught up with avidity. The Government has given orders to the unstamped press not to make any mention of any military result coming from Germany.

"EIGHT MONTHS IN AMERICA."

We have now little time to devote to either literature or the drama. However, there is a new book on the United States, by M. Duvergier de Lausanne, one of those who contributed to the fall of the house of Orleans. It is curious to see with what acrimony this author speaks of the republican institutions of the United States. He seems to think that there is too much liberty in the land of the "Stars and Stripes." Still, Mr. Duvergier calls himself a liberal! This is the only literary work I have to mention.

THE DEATH OF MERY.

Our celebrated poet, novel writer, and *improvisatore*, the author of so many charming novels, "Hera," "La Floride," and "La Guerre du Mizam," is no more. He expired a few days ago, at the age of sixty-eight. Mery, born at Marseilles, could not live out of the sun's rays. Whenever *Sol* showed himself on the boulevards Mery was sure to be there, basking in the sun all day long at the *Cafe de Madrid*, and charming all those around him by his witty and lively sallies. He knew everybody: in eight days he will most likely be forgotten! *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

THE DUKE DE CHARTRES AND THE ITALIAN ARMY.

A week ago the brother of one of the pretenders to the French throne demanded to be admitted to take a part in the coming war, in the army of Victor Emanuel; but his Royal Highness had, during the war of 1859, suddenly thrown up his commission in the Italian army at the time that Cialdini invaded the Pontifical territory. He has been met with a refusal. I hear it is Prince Napoleon who has secretly intrigued against the Prince.

DION BOUCICAULT IN PARIS.

All those who take an interest in theatricals in Paris have, for some time, been looking forward to the performance of Dion Boucicault's *Arrah-na-Pogue*, entitled here *Jean la Poste*, which has taken the town by storm, as it is found, as regards plot and scenery, very superior to the pieces we have had of late.

LADIES' FASHIONS.

The bonnet, which has for some time been diminishing to nothing, is a thing of the past. What is now worn on the head by our Parisiennes is about the size and the shape of a piece of note paper, and looks very much like the head-dress of a Roman woman, but on a smaller scale; there are no longer any strings worn, as formerly; long ribbons are worn, hanging down the back, and are called by the street boys, "Follow-me-home, sirs."

LETTER FROM WISCONSIN.

Lake Pepin—"Lover's Leap"—Fishing and other Sports—Cure for Dyspepsia, Etc. Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

MAIDEN ROCK, WIS., June 28, 1866.

The place from which I write is a village on the Wisconsin side of Lake Pepin, four miles above the noted rock known as "Lover's Leap," where, as the legend runs, Wenona, daughter of a Chippewa chief, made a Sam Patch jump over the precipice, and perished in the lake beneath, rather than keep house and hoe corn for an old Chippewa bruiser, who by command of the cruel parent was "camping on her trail." The rock is now a perpendicular ledge of one hundred and seventy-five feet. Its base is about two hundred feet above the level of the lake, the intervening space being a timbered slope of twenty or thirty rods. From this it will be seen that the maiden must have got up and run for the water, after taking her sprightly leap, or else there must be an inaccuracy of statement in the legend. The rock itself is a prominent object on the lake. It is visible from almost all points of the steamboat channel, and, together with the surrounding scenery, is an object of attraction to tourists. Standing upon its summit, as near the edge as one dares to go, you would think a stone might be tossed into the water, which seems to be right below. Try it, and then peer over to watch the missile go down, and you will see it go through the tree-tops, perhaps not half way to the lake. Such is the illusion produced by the dizzy height and the conformation of the bluff. We saw a couple of artists sketching the rock from the beach. They were under cotton umbrellas, flanked by the trunks and roots of a fallen tree. Want of time forbade us from approaching and inquiring who they were, but we trust they will bring out their pictures where the public can get a good idea of this delightful lake.

But to enjoy this country in its fulness one must go there and stay awhile. You can make headquarters at Lake City, and cross over in a sail-boat, skiff, or the lake packet. At Maiden Rock village there is a public house kept by Capt. Doughty, an experienced sailor, who runs a fine yacht for the pleasure of his guests. The hospitality of a friend prevented me from trying the Captain's fare, but I reckon a stranger will be made welcome 'in those parts"—furnished with a clean bed and good cheer. I saw the saddle of a fat deer carried to the Captain's, and one will be pretty sure to see upon his table the most delicious of game and fish, including the speckled trout.

The Wisconsin side of Lake Pepin is mainly timbered land. Here is all the good trout fishing, the best deer hunting, and the camping-grounds of the general sportsman.

The writer camped a few days on Rush river, a dozen miles back from Maiden Rock. This is truly a splendid trout steam. It is from two to four rods wide; has plenty of good, long ripples, with deep and surging pools below; plenty of casting room, and plenty of trout. The fishermen can secure good quarters with the settlers along the creek, who furnish the best of woodman's fare, and are very kind to those who come to enjoy the trouting and the cool shades of the big woods. They are death on "pot fishers," despise a man who will sell a trout, and are very careful to protect the fish during the spawning season.

It is a pleasure to sportsmen to go among such people, and has but one alloy, namely—the very small amount of current funds you can make them accept for the excellent fare and kind attentions with which they serve you. I have but one fault to find with them, and that is, that in spearing on the river at night with firelight, in quest of coarser fish that make up from the lake, and lay in long, still pools, I am afraid they do not always resist the temptation to throw the spear at a very big trout, if they find one in bad company. I hope, if any of them have done this, they will sternly resolve to do it no more. The trout can be protected in Rush river for all time, by cultivating a proper understanding between settlers and sportsmen; and I will vouch for the conduct of the latter if the settlers will agree that the big trout shall henceforth be the prize of him, and him only, who can catch him by fair means. There are trout in this stream that weigh four or five pounds, and can be caught occasionally by careful work. The writer was rather pressed for time, and fished too fast to find the largest. He captured one two-pounder, and several that weighed a pound each and over; one lot of twenty weighed fifteen pounds. His best fishing was on Tuesday, the 26th, when, with a woodman friend to carry the fish and the landing-net, he filled a twenty-four pound basket in about half-a-day. There were fifty-one trout—a very good average, as any trout-fisher can testify.

It is glorious sport to stand at the foot of one of the rapids of Rush river, and casting a long and light line into the surging pool below, to see the gleam of the beautiful trout as he darts from his cover and takes your hook upon the surface, almost as soon as your line lights on the water. Down he goes towards his favorite cover, under some projecting bush or log, or by some overhanging or bottom rock, to enjoy his prize. Your line tightens, and you strike home. Ten to one he has been in the same scrape before, and has learned the proper tactics in many a pitched battle with the same sort of foe. He knows his danger, but is never frightened out of his wits. One or two stout jerks by way of feelers, and if he finds himself fast hooked, now come the "evolutions of the *line*," and the grand charges and skilful retreats, and the high acrobatic feats that make the brook trout famous among fishermen over all others of the finny tribe. Now he darts to the centre of the pool, and jumps clear out of water, shaking himself with all his might to unfix the fatal barb; now dives, and comes up again, makes for the roughest, swiftest water, and turns a dozen summersaults. This is the critical point, and you must give him line, or his fierce jumps will break your tackle or tear out the hook. He takes advantage of it in an instant, and darts for the nearest bush or root, or some old tree-top under water, if he can find one, knowing well that if he can hitch his line he can disengage the hook before the slack can be recovered. But your reel has rapidly tautened him up again, and the chief danger is past. Perhaps, after one or two more fierce runs about the pool, in which you give him gently all the line he wants, he will give it up, and come quietly to the net. But don't be deceived. He may have other tricks to try. Zip goes the line again, and you see him charge straight at you. You cannot take up your line, perhaps, fast enough to tauten on this new manœuvre, and the first you know, if you are standing in pretty deep, swift water, where you cannot step quickly without missing your footing, and going under yourself, fish-basket, tackle, trout, and all, he has wound the line around your trousers' leg, got off the hook, and bid you good-by with a snap of his tail as he whisks down the current. Perhaps, having tried all points of the pool, he leaves it, goes by you like a streak, and darts up the rapids: and while you turn him around and endeavor to hold him, he cuts a flourish at every twig or rock along shore where he could possibly tie the line. But, the game is up. Acknowledging that he has had a fair chance, he yields as gracefully as he fought bravely, and allows himself to be reeled in, and lifted home with the landing net, with nothing more than a flop of his tail to show his satisfaction at being clearly taken by fair means. If he is a half-pound trout or larger, you can feast your eyes now on the handsomest of all God's creatures, with one exception, which will instantly recur to the fisherman, for it has been truly said that he that loves not one loves not the other. There are many slips between the bite and the basket in trout fishing. The tackle must be fine in well-fished streams, or the trout will lay close and laugh at your clumsy cheats, and only the gentlest play will prevent the large ones from smashing things. Often the hook is not well taken, and slips out after one or two jumps or lounges, and in many places the fish will find a dozen means to clear himself in spite of all you can do. With the best of fishing more than half the bites are lost, and it is this uncertainty that puts the angler always on his best behavior, and gives excitement and zest to the sport.

Of course the fly is the finest means of catching trout in the proper season for fly fishing, but there are baits that are just as fair and require just as fine work, and will catch as many and larger trout. In fact, in a stream well supplied with natural food for trout, the successful fisherman must not only use bait, but must change his kind of bait often during the day, to suit their varying and delicate notions of "good victuals." The writer went to Rush river fully determined and, as he thought, well prepared to rely mainly on the fly. His flies, however, proved worthless, having been got up to sell, and not to resemble any natural fly, at least in those waters, and he was obliged to resort to bait. His favorite bait is got up as follows:—Take a small trout, and with a sharp knife slit down the ventral fin near the middle, and cut neatly, with a slight curve, a light, long bait from thence through the edge of the tail. Hook on the bait near the piece of fin, not through the fin, but on one side of it, so as to leave it free to play in the water, and you have a bait that, if well handled, is more nearly like a minnow, in the eye of a trout, than any other. It has this special advantage, it lasts well and does not require to be "doctored" often.

It plays finely on a rapid motion, and sets the fish darting for it from all points, and where you suspect a big trout is lying well under a bank, rock, or a lot of floodwood, and is too lazy to come out and rise for you, you can put on a heavy sinker and let it down with almost a certainty that its fishy look will amuse him, and that he will make for it with avidity, however clumsily it is handled. When this bait will not answer, cut a similar and darker one from the little ornamental fin on the back of the fish, just behind the dorsal, taking the whole of the little fin, however, and slitting through the tail as before. When they will take neither of these baits, which is very seldom, the grasshopper or some fly or worm must be found.

I recommend Rush river to any one who wants a good place to go to for wild sports during the fishing or hunting season. If ladies are in the party, they can find good amusement about Lake City or Maiden Rock. Plenty of pleasant drives, good boating, and delightful places to ramble about the bluffs, or ride or drive along the beautiful prairies and groves on the Minnesota side, or the valley of Rush river on the other. Take the cars for La Crosse, and thence go up by one of the splendid steamers of the Upper Mississippi.

I must not close without referring to my friend Mr. Hicks, who took care of me while on Rock river. He has a "clearing" and a good log house at the very point on the fishing ground where one wants to make headquarters, and whether you camp out or take quarters with him, will do everything to make you enjoy the fishing. The pleasant voice of the river pouring its endless current of laughing waters by his door was sweeter music to my ear than the songs of birds. Even the Marine Band, that discourses such delightful melodies alternately at the Capitol and White House ends of the avenue at Washington, bringing out what chords of harmony it may between the Executive and the Legislative halls, would have been hushed in admiration there. The trout are Mr. Hicks' pets, and they gather on the ripples right by his door, waiting to be "called to breakfast." Whenever a guest wants them, they *are* called, "you bet." If one can find better food than these, together with the nicest venison, sweet milk, that seems all cream to one who has been supplied from a city milk wagon, winter wheat bread, as white as snow, and delicious maple syrup, clear and amber-hued, with various kinds of wild fruits, fresh picked, or canned in their season, all prepared by a neat housewife's hand, "when found, make a note of it," for the writer's benefit. But it can't be done.

Mr. Green and Mr. Harris, also, at Maiden Rock village, gave the writer valuable assistance in coming at the points of interest about the lake. They are old settlers, and the former proved a first-rate guide and companion for a ramble at the rock. In fact, any one, friend or stranger, can land at this place and be sure of genuine friendliness and hospitality on all hands.

There are many other points of interest perhaps worthy of mention in connection with this trip—the game that abounds in the woods and on the prairies, deer, bear, prairie chickens, partridges, quails, etc., soon to be in season for hunting; the absence of pestilerous flies and mosquitoes, this season at least; the varied features of bluff and river scenery; anecdotes of the people; incidents of hunters' and settlers' life in the woods; former experiences of hunting and fishing thereabouts recalled by this visit; some kinds of game fish not down in the books; points of difference between Eastern and Northwestern families, etc. etc.—but this letter is already too long. They may form the subject of another letter by-and-by, and may not.

The writer went out for sanitary reasons, driven from his desk by indigestion. The trip has been short, but by dint of vigorous exercise, boating, fishing, climbing, and the good country fare before-mentioned, tempered by the pure breezes of the Minnesota climate, putting in all the time to good advantage, he comes back feeling his nervous and muscular system "reconstructed," and goes to his office treadmill with a healthy liver and a cheerful heart.

Others needing similar benefits will do well to take the same prescription. It will be a sure cure.

LETTER FROM YELLOW SPRINGS.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Chester Co., Pa., July 9.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

As there are numerous and anxious inquiries for a healthful and pleasant resort, and easy of access, with your kind permission I will give what information I possess upon the subject. A short and pleasant ride over the Reading Railroad, in the cleanest, handsomest, and most comfortable cars I ever saw, brings you to Phœnixville, where commodious and comfortable stages are in readiness to convey you over five miles of beautiful and highly cultivated country, when the stage draws up in front of a very imposing edifice, with a very modest sign announcing your arrival at Yellow Springs. Here a reception awaits you that impresses you with the idea that you are making a visit to old friends—a commodious and well-ventilated apartment is assigned you, and you are really at home.

The table is abundantly supplied with the good things of life, and the attendants are polite and attentive. There are two medicinal springs upon the place—one highly impregnated with iron, the other containing sulphur, the health-giving properties of which can be attested by the many who have been benefited by their use. The bathing exceeds anything I ever saw, and would bring tears of joy to the eyes of a hydropath, comprising douche, Sitz, plunge, and shower baths of medicated water. Those who prefer it, can indulge in a warm bath.

The worthy host, A. W. Snyder, and his amiable family are lavish of their hospitality, and untiring in their efforts to give comfort and entertainment to their numerous guests. The accommodations for guests are very extensive, and as the house is not quite full, I cordially recommend all who may be seeking a locality where they may recuperate health, and at the same time not feel the loss of home comforts, to apply for apartments at the Yellow Springs.

—The Columbus (Tenn.) *Herald* reports that one of the best farms in that State was sold a few days ago for sixty thousand dollars in gold, which was at the rate of one hundred dollars an acre. W. D. Hendley was the seller, and Mr. Metcalf the purchaser.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants or the respective yards.

The proposals must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1. Boiler Iron, etc.	No. 21. Zinc Paints.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 22. Colored Paints, etc.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 4. Gum Packing, etc.	No. 24. Fire Wood.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 25. Hickory, Ash Plank, etc.
No. 6. Linseed Oil.	No. 26. White Pine
No. 7. Lard Oil.	No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 8. Lumber.	No. 28. Mahogany.
No. 9 Tallow and Soap.	No. 29. Lanterns
No. 10. Engineer's Stores	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.	No. 31. Dudgeons, Pumps, etc.
No. 12 Engineer's Instruments.	No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.
No 13. Brick, Sand, etc.	No 33. Patented Articles.
No. 14 Wrought Iron Pipes, etc.	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, etc.
No 15. Tubes.	No. 35. Engineer's Stores.
No. 16 Steel	No. 36 Patented Articles.
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.	
No. 18 Copper.	
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, etc.	
No 20. White Lead.	

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

6 19 tu&t

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the subscriber until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, for

FURNISHING THE MATERIALS
and
CONSTRUCTING CULVERTS
in the First Culvert District of the city of Camden, New Jersey, as follows:—

ONE BRICK CULVERT,
four feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets, southward along Second street to the intersection of Hartman street (about 1350 feet), and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river Delaware.

ONE BRICK CULVERT,
three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets eastward along Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

ONE BRICK CULVERT,
three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevens street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

On and after the 25th day of June instant plans and specifications of the required work will be filed for examination at the office of the City Clerk.

EDWARD H. SAUNDERS,
City Surveyor,
No. 35 N. Second street.
Camden, June 8, 1866. 6 29 17 12

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, July 9, 1866.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, July 13, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz:—

Wool,	Old Rope Yarn,
Linen and Cotton Cuttings,	Blanket Cuttings,
Old Bailing,	Leather Scraps,
Old Ropes,	Scrap Iron,
Waste Paper,	Old Nails,
Assorted Rags,	Old Knapsack Linings,
Knapsack Scraps,	Old and Broken Boxes; also, about Twenty (20) Loads of Manure.
Leather Straps,	
Old Twine,	

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance immediately after the sale.

All stores purchased to be removed within five days after the date of purchase.

By order of
Bvt Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt Major U. S. Army,
7 9 6t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO YACHTS OR SAIL BOATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 20, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) tons.

These boats to be in good condition and ready for immediate use.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
7 9 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, CLOTHING, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1866, commencing at 10 A. M., at Government Warehouse No. 4 and No. 5, situated on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets west, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., United States Army,

A LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES,

consisting of about—

2197 Great Coats,	947 Trowsers,
1524 Dress Coats,	1089 Shirts,
310 Jackets (assorted),	525 Drawers.
269 Sack Coats,	

And a large amount of Tools suitable for the use of blacksmiths, carpenters, saddlers, tinners, and other mechanics. Also:—

Stoves,	Fire Hose,
Heaters,	Hose Couplings,
Ranges,	Hose Pipe,
Cauldrons,	Hose Nozzles,
Cooking Utensils,	Ladders,
Stove Pipes,	Cotton Paulins,
Elbows,	Steam Pump,
Lanterns,	Platform Scales,
Knives,	Wheelbarrows,
Trunks,	Iron Bedsteads,
Bath Tubs,	Wooden Benches,
Bridles,	Spades,
Halters,	Zinc,
Riding Saddles,	Old Iron,
Brasses,	Rope (assorted).
Seven Hose Carriages.	Packing Boxes,
One Hand Fire-engine,	

With a variety of other property, together with about 14,000 pounds of Woollen and Cotton Rags.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

Purchasers must remove property within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
7 10 7t Depot of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at TWENTIETH and MORRIS Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,

On SATURDAY,

July 14, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Building, etc., heretofore known as the

TURNER'S LANE HOSPITAL, viz.:

9 Frame Buildings,	316 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
1 Cooking Range,	211 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
2 Iron Cauldrons,	555 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
3 Iron Stoves,	343 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
8 Iron Bath-Tubs,	341 feet of Galvanized Iron Water-Pipe.
1 Upright Boiler,	411 feet of Lead Pipe (assorted),
1 Hopper.	47 Gas Pendants,
2 Iron Force and Lift Pumps,	32 Pendant Arms and Burners,
3 Iron Sinks,	18 Body-Cocks,
1 Iron Wash Stand,	4 Brackets,
5 Wooden Wash-Sinks,	11 Pillar-Cocks,
2 Hydrants,	21 Stop-Cocks,
2 Water-Tanks (1850 gallons each),	31 Blob-Cocks,
2 Wooden Dressers,	3 Hose-Cocks,
Counters, Shelving, Drawers, etc.,	11,200 Bricks in Chimneys, ranges, etc.
259 feet of 1¼-inch Gas-Pipe,	
171 feet of 1¼-inch Gas-Pipe,	
166 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,	

The Frame Buildings contain about 24,590 feet of Hemlock Scantling, 17,250 feet of Flooring and Tongued boards, 66,300 feet Rough Boards.

The Buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Lead Water-pipes to be sold by the foot "more or less," as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to 165 feet Gas-pipe (assorted), 524 feet 2-inch Iron Pipe, and 200 feet Lead Water-pipe.

Plans of the Buildings can be obtained, and schedule of Lots seen, upon application at this office.

The Buildings etc., must be removed within two (2) weeks from the date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Qr. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME.
7 7 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines.
One Guide Mill (complete). 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department.
JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19tuth1t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5, 1866.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

Will be sold at the United States Commissary Warehouse, near corner of Sixteenth and Callowhill streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., July 12, 1866, the following Commissary property:—

15 tons COAL (more or less).

The material of five BAKE OVENS, including fire and common brick, about 35,000 (excepting outside walls), stone (excepting outside walls), iron doors, dampers, rods, gas fixtures, pipe, yeast room roof, windows, etc. etc.

3 Spring Balances,	4 Butcher Knives,
7 Faucets,	23 Case Knives,
6 Forks,	5 Scoops,
14 Spoons,	3 Hatchets,
1 Bung Starter,	4 Meat Hooks,
1 Fire Proof Safe,	3 Commissary Chests,
2 sets Liquid Measures,	1 pair Counter Scales,
2 Funnels,	3 Weights,
2 Cleavers,	1 Bung Screw,
1 Meat Saw,	1 Wheelbarrow.

Also, at same time and place, the following Commissary Stores, slightly damaged:—

1,740 pounds (shoulders). Bacon	185 pounds Salt Beef,
	471 pounds Rice,
1,790 pounds Corn Meal,	627 pounds Hominy,
11,000 pounds Hard Bread,	448 pounds Beans,
1,053 pounds Peas,	258 pounds Salt,
81 pounds Smoked Beef,	130 gallons Molasses.

The Coal will be sold by the weighed ton of two thousand pounds. The Sale is nearly new, of very large size, Farrell & Herring's patent and well worth the attention of persons in need of such an article. All the above property and stores can be examined at any time before sale. The material of the Ovens must be removed by the purchaser within two weeks; all other articles within five days after sale, and all purchases must be paid for before removal.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too low.

C. L. KILBURN,
7 9 3t Brevet Brigadier-General, A. C. G. S.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS WATER PIPE, FIRE-PLUGS, ETC., comprising

THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, July 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and 3 feet in diameter (with two 12 inch return flues), made of ¼-inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed-pump, smoke-stack and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS,

No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER-PIPE, as follows:—

5,182 feet 6-inch Cast Iron Water-Pipe.	
12,000 feet 3-inch	"
800 feet 2-inch Wrought Iron	"
564 feet 1¼ inch Cast Iron	"
2,000 feet 1¼ inch	"
1,600 feet 1-inch	"
5,000 feet ¾-inch	"

THIRTY ONE CAST IRON FIRE PLUGS (Ayre's patent), with all the necessary connections, such as T's, bends, stop-cocks, elbows, four-way-pieces, etc., all in excellent condition, together with

ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water pipe, such as Pipe Cutting Machines, Taps and Dies, Pivers, Crabs, Drills, Punches, Caulking Tools, etc.

The Depot is accessible by water, and vessels of the largest class can be loaded at the wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of August next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., in charge

NEW YORK LETTER.

A Judge Flops Over to Romanism—The Detective Pouce System—Details of the Pinkerton Detective Police Agency—Its Theory and Practice—How it Works, and by what Rules—The Cardozo Sensation—Injunctions Granted by Wholesale.

NEW YORK, July 6.—One of our Democratic gems of Judges—who, withal, was once a buccaneer on the high seas—has made himself, for the manyeth time, talked about, by making a loud bid last Sunday for the Irish Catholic vote at the next election. In order to be more in favor with the Hibernian element, he has just ratified his conversion from Protestantism to Romanism, by switching off under the confirming hand of Archbishop McCloskey. In these degenerate days there is nothing to which men, lost to all sense of honor and shame, will not turn for the sake of office. There is nothing so sacred that they will not pollute it with their unholy hands for the purpose of making their political ends meet, and that this is only another instance of this kind of thing, the previous character of the Judge referred to sufficiently attests.

Another term of our criminal court—the Court of General Sessions—ended last week. Notwithstanding the very long calendar, and the occurrence of many extensive swindles, robberies, and frauds, not a case has been brought to justice through the instrumentality of the much-lauded and well-advertised "detectives." The truth is, our detective police is as absolute a fraud upon this community as any organized band of corruptionists could well be. This has been fully evinced by the performances respecting the two or three great bond robberies, about which so much has been said and so little done. In strange contrast with what is called the energy of our detective police, all the criminals who are well known, and who happen to be brought into court, are brought thither by citizens, or police in uniform, or both. If Cardozo would issue an injunction restraining the Metropolitan Detective Police from operating on the credulity of our citizens, a great deal of crime in this city would at once suspend, and criminals not able to withstand temptation would have to leave the city, or take an express train to Sing Sing prison.

There is, however, one man who has demonstrated to the country that, in order to be successful detectives, men espousing that profession must be honest, and also zealous for justice. This personage is Mr. Allen Pinkerton, a Scotchman, who began his detective career in Chicago, and through many difficulties and discouragements has at length established one of the most reliable, thorough, and successful bodies of detective detectives which has ever been brought into being in our own or any other country. What is known as the "stool-pigeon" system this Pinkerton detective establishment ignores and contemns. Assuming the modest title of "National Police Agency," it sets itself forth as an individual and private enterprise, and is not in any way connected with or controlled by any municipal corporation or governmental authority. It was established for the purpose of preventing and detecting crime. The detection of crime is accomplished by means of a quite complete system of branch agencies in the various cities of the United States, which are in connection with the Central Office in Chicago. Only such business is undertaken as is strictly legitimate and right; and then only for the purpose of furthering the ends of justice, and bringing criminals to punishment. In his pamphlet of instructions to his employes, who are of both sexes, Mr. Pinkerton informs them that "the existence of the detective as an officer should be entirely unknown. All his acts should be surrounded with secresy, and, in fact, so far as being recognized as a detective is concerned, he should strive to be the very last person upon whom such a suspicion would be likely to fall." "Crime," says Mr. Pinkerton, "has become more scientific; it is, to many, a matter of study how they can possess themselves of the property of others and yet shroud themselves from the chances of detection." The pamphlet goes on to say, very sensibly, that "the detective requires to be of a high order of mind, and must possess a clear, honest, comprehensive understanding, force of will and vigor of body, able upon any emergency, likely to lead to a discovery of his character or plans, to strike out a new course and prevent himself from being detected by the criminal upon whom he may be operating."

Mr. Pinkerton claims for the profession "a high and honorable calling," and adds that "few professions excel it." "The detective," he says, "is an officer of justice, and must himself be pure and above reproach."

He scouts the old axiom "set a thief to catch a thief," and, after referring to the evils of that theory, he says:—"All such practice is ignored by this agency, which holds as its cardinal principle that crime is as foreign to the human mind as a poisonous mineral substance is to the body; and that the criminal, by his criminal act, weakens the whole fortress of his strength, both mental and moral, by receiving therein an enemy which will always be on the watch to betray him—and which certainly will betray him sooner or later, when the right detective appears, and brings to bear upon the criminal all the armories of a superior intellectual and moral power. The detective, it he is to operate in the higher departments of crime, must be a man of considerable intellectual power, and possess such a knowledge of human nature as will give him a quick insight into character. There is no stronger evidence of weakness or unfitness for his position than the continued resort to liquor, by the detective, with the criminal upon whom he is operating. Crime can and must be detected by the pure and honest mind obtaining a controlling power over that of the criminal; but in so doing he ought not to seek to weaken the mind he has to contend with by any excesses such as have been alluded to. The detective must, in every instance, report everything which is favorable to the suspected party, as well as everything which may be against him. The object of every investigation made by this Agency is to come at the whole truth, in all the cases that are submitted to it. There must be no endeavoring, therefore, to over-color or exaggerate anything against any particular individual, whatever the suspicion may be against him. It is the true function of the detective to be impartial in all his operations, and to guard himself against prejudice on the one hand and favor on the other. He is to learn all he can, both for and against the person who may happen to be his quarry for the time being, and report accordingly. He must credit neither good or ill of any man upon hearsay. His data should be founded on knowledge only, and, if upon hearsay, the same must be fairly expressed. All suspicions must be verified by facts. No man ought to be made to suffer on suspicion only. Actions alone are amenable to law and justice. These are fundamental axioms of this agency, and must be borne in mind by every detective who is attached to it."

Such is a fair picture of what a detective police department should be. But the fraudulent and farcical thing known as the Detective Bureau of our Metropolitan Police is organized and operated upon a system so different, that the ventilation of Mr. Pinkerton's views may be of use both in New York and in other large cities, by way of reforming that branch of the regular police service. As now managed, it is simply and solely a system whereby a policeman's position is used to screen the criminal and swindle the victim of robbery, and, so far as our own city is concerned, unless the detective organization, as now operated, is lopped off from the regular police service, it will sap the department of much of its usefulness and of all its reputable character.

We have reached a climax in regard to our great moral and sanitary reforms. A Jewish Judge of the Common Pleas Court, seeing in the distance the elections of next November and December, looks forward thereto in the hope that they will perpetuate his official existence. To this end, this virtuous Judge—yclept Cardozo—has announced to the rumsellers of the metropolis that he is their friend and will stand by them. Moreover, he holds himself on hand, as they may request, to enjoin the Excise Board and the police from interfering when they choose to sell rotgut without a license. But poor Cardozo is merely spinning the rope by which he is sure to be suspended himself; for at the next election the people of New York will vote for a Constitutional Convention, one of the results of which will certainly be the toppling over of the miserable system of an elective judiciary. Under such a state of things the now notorious Cardozo will be compelled to subside into his former nonentity, and seek again his clients among the Chatham street old clo' men. Thus far the puisant judge has issued about seventy-five injunctions, and the indications are, that unless he can somehow be snuffed out, he intends to fight it out on that line if it takes all summer.

Cardozo also enjoins the Board of Health so as to restrain its officers or any of them from taking the steps deemed necessary to preserve the public health. And in fact our worthy judge seems ready to lend himself to any individual or clique whose whim suggests getting out an injunction against a neighbor or enemy, upon whatever pretext of public benefit or private gain. But this ease of getting up injunctions must soon work out its own cure, and Cardozo cannot lord it over us forever!—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Pay the Page of Select Council.

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of the Clerks of Councils for the payment of the Page of Select Council for six months services, ending June 30, 1866; the warrant to be drawn by the Clerks of Councils, in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 10 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Lay Water Pipe on America and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on

America street, from Master to Jefferson street, in the Seventeenth Ward.

Buckley street, from Fourth to Fifth street, in the Nineteenth Ward.

Twenty-second street, from Ridge road to Oxford street, in the Twentieth Ward.

Hancock street, from Price street to Chelton avenue, and Chelton avenue, from Hancock street to Willow avenue, in the Twenty-second Ward.

Marlin street, from Catharine to Fitzwater street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward

WILLIAM STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 10 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in Second Division of the Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the elections in the Second Division of the Twenty-second Ward shall be held in the Branchtown Hotel, corner of York road and Mill street, the place heretofore used being no longer available.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 10 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to draw certain Warrants.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and he is hereby authorized to issue the warrants for the gratuity to the Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company of Holmesburg, for the balance of the year 1866, dating from the first day of June of said year, the Company having complied with the requirements of existing laws relative to Steam Fire Engine Companies in actual service.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize a Contract to be Made with D. Cramer & Son for Building the Engine and Boiler House at Roxborough.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with D. Cramer & Son, to build the engine and boiler house at Roxborough Water Works, for the sum of seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars: Provided, The said contract shall be first approved by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHEL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the Fifth Division of the Second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Fifth Division of the Second Ward shall hereafter be at the house of George Gardiner, number eleven hundred and twenty-one (1121) South Eighth street, the house heretofore used being no longer available for that purpose.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths6 No. 510 RACE Street.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 2 19

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Pay the Chief Engineer of the Department for Supplying the City with Water for services in extending the Water Works

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That H. P. M. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Department for Supplying the City with Water, be and he is hereby allowed the sum of one hundred dollars per month, in addition to his salary already fixed by ordinance, for his services from January 1st, 1866, to January 1st, 1867, in extending the Water Works as authorized by an ordinance creating a loan for the further extension of the Water Works, approved May 5, 1866

Section 2. The warrants for the above shall be drawn from the item of incidentals of the appropriation of July 10th, 1865, in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Grant Permission to M. C. Campbell to erect Wooden Buildings at his new Skating Park.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission is hereby granted to M. C Campbell to erect wooden buildings not more than one story high, at his new Skating Park, situate at Ninth street and Columbia Avenue: Provided, That the said M. C. Campbell shall remove the same whenever required to do so by Councils, and that he shall also pay to the City Treasurer, for the use of the city, the sum of twenty-five dollars, to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of this ordinance. All ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Provide for the Election of a Police Magistrate for the Seventeenth District.

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Select and Common Councils in joint convention, shall, after the passage of this ordinance, elect a Police Magistrate for the Seventeenth District, to serve until July 1st, 1867, and annually thereafter shall in like manner, at a stated meeting in the month of June, elect a Police Magistrate for said District.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866.)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing Certain Transfers of the Appropriation made to the Fire Department for the Year 1866.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to transfer from the appropriation of the year 1866 the following sums, to wit:—

From Item 12. To the Moyamensing, Columbia, and Fairmount Steam Forcing Hose Companies each the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (four hundred and fifty dollars), for services rendered as steam forcing hose companies prior to the adoption of the ordinance for the present year.

To the Franklin Steam Fire Engine Company, of Germantown, the sum of one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, for nine and one half months' services as a hand-engine company previous to being located as a steam fire engine company.

From Item 13. To the Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company, of Holmesburg, the sum of two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixteen cents, for eleven months' services as a hand-engine company previous to being located as a steam fire engine company, and that the said sums to be charged to Item 14.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Paving of Hancock Street, in the Nineteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, to be selected by a majority of the owners of property owning a majority of feet on Hancock street, between Norris street and Berks street, in the Nineteenth Ward, for the paving of the same. The conditions of the contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property in front of whose premises said paving is done, and shall enter into an obligation to the city, to keep said street in good repair for three years after the said paving is finished: Provided, That the city shall be at no expense for grading or intersections.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Hackley Street and Mascher Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Hackley street, from Fourth to Fifth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward, and Mascher street, from Girard avenue to Thompson street, in the Seventeenth Ward, for the paving thereof. And the conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of said paving from the owners of property fronting thereon, and shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep said streets in good order for three years after said paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Marshall and Franklin Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Marshall street, from Montgomery to Berks street, and on Franklin street, from Columbia avenue to Berks street, for the paving thereof. The condit ons of said contract shall be that the contractor will collect the cost of paving from the owners of property fronting thereon; and he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep the streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Restricting the Lien of a Certain Judgment to Specified Properties of Henry Simons, William McFadden, David Wallace, and Clement L. Hughes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby empowered to file an agreement of record that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of a warrant of attorney executed agreeably to a "Resolution approving the sureties of Henry Bumm, City Treasurer elect," approved December 12, 1865, shall only operate against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the several sureties; that is to say, the lien of the judgment against Henry Simons shall only operate on and against a certain four-story brick factory and lot or piece of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Sixth and Master streets. Also, lot of ground whereon is erected the premises No 1222 Beach street. Also, all that certain lot of ground, wharf and buildings on the southeasterly side of Beach street, between Marlborough street and Columbia avenue. Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground whereon are erected premises Nos. 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1069 Front street. Also, lot of ground whereon is erected premises No. 131 Otter street. Also, lot of ground on Otter street, east of Front street. Also, lot of ground on south side of Washington avenue, east of Twenty-first street. Also, lot of ground whereon is erected premises No. 526 New Market street. Also, lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate at the southeast corner of Second and Huntingdon streets. And also, all that certain lot or piece of ground whereon is erected premises No. 1529 Cadwalader street.

The lien of the judgment against William McFadden shall only operate on and against certain lots Nos. 51, 50, 49 and 48, on a certain plan, situate on the southwest side of the turnpike road leading through Manayunk, and at the corner of Lock street, in the Twenty-first Ward. Also, four contiguous tracts of land, lying and being partly in the late Township of Roxborough, now the Twenty first Ward and partly in the Township of Germantown, now the Twenty-second Ward, one of them containing twenty-five acres, one other containing twenty-three acres and thirteen perches, one other containing ninety-six acres, and the other containing one hundred and seven acres, two roods, and thirty-one perches of land, more or less. And also, a certain lot of ground marked No 11 in the plan of Robert Fleming's estate, situate on the north side of a thirty-feet wide street, called John street, in the Twenty-first Ward, containing one acre and one hundred and fourteen perches of land, more or less.

The lien of the judgment against David Wallace shall only operate on and against all that certain lot or piece of ground on the southeast side of Green Lane, with the improvements thereon erected, in the Twenty-first Ward. And also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest side of Main street, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, in the Twenty-first Ward.

The lien of the judgment against Clement L. Hughes, shall only operate on and upon all that certain lot or piece of ground whereon are erected premises Nos. 929, 931, and 933, South Second street, in the Second Ward. And also, all that certain lot or piece of ground whereon are erected premises Nos. 129 and 118 Carpenter street, in the Second Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Making an Appropriation to a Portion of the Companies Composing the Fire Department.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from the appropriation made to the Fire Department for the year 1866, there shall be appropriated:—

From Item 5 To the following companies, to wit:—To the Columbia and Friendship Engine Companies, and to the America, Diligent, Fame, Good Intent, Humane, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marion, Neptune, Niagara, Pennsylvania, Perseverance, Phœnix, Ringgold, Robert Morris, Schuylkill, South Penn, Taylor, Tivoli, United States, Warren, and Washington Hose Companies, each the sum of four hundred ($400) dollars.

From Item 6. To the Columbia, Fairmount, and Moyamensing Steam Forcing Hose Companies, each the sum of four hundred ($400) dollars.

From Item 7. To the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, the sum of three hundred ($300) dollars.

From Item 8. To the Excelsior of Frankford, Franklin of Frankford, Columbia of Germantown, Washington of Germantown, Germantown Hose, Union Hose, and Mantua Hook and Ladder Companies, each the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

From Item 9. To the Good Intent of Roxborough, Mount Airy and Union of Rising Sun, and the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Frankford, each the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

From Item 10. To the Congress of Chesnut Hill, and the Kingsessing Engine Companies, each the sum of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

From Item 11. To the Wissahickon Engine Company, the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars.

Section 2. Warrants for said appropriation shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Additional Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools, and to Authorize a Transfer in their Annual Appropriation for 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools, for the purpose of repairing the fence of the Manayunk School, in the Twenty-first Section, and warrants shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools in accordance with existing ordinances.

Section 2. That the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and forty cents be transferred from Item 168 (Rent) of the annual appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for the year 1866, to Item 173 (Furniture) in the Twentieth Section.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Repaving of Steiner Street, in the Thirteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repave with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels, Steiner street, from Wallace street to Meon street, between Ninth and Tenth streets; and if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Lay Water Pipe in Aramingo Street and Walnut Street

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be directed to lay water pipe on Aramingo street, from Sepviva street to Cedar street, in the Nineteenth Ward.

Also, on Walnut street, from Twenty-third street to Twenty-fourth street, in the Eighth Ward

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Mayor to Contract for the Cleansing of the Streets of the Northern District, and to Make an Appropriation therefor.

Whereas, The contract made by the City of Philadelphia with John L. Hill and R. Henry Smith, dated April 21, 1866, for the cleansing of the streets of the northern district of the city has been annulled; now:—

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into a contract with a competent person or persons for the cleansing of the northern district of the city, for a term of not more than five years from the date thereof, at a rate of charge to the city not exceeding sixty thousand dollars per annum, payable in equal monthly portions after said work is performed. The said contract shall be entered into with two or more good and sufficient sureties for its faithful performance (the said sureties to be first approved by Councils), and the contract shall particularly specify those streets in the business portions of the city which it shall be the duty of the said contractor or contractors to cleanse twice in each week, the work to be done at night, or between the hours of six o'clock P. M. and eight o'clock A. M., and all other paved streets, alleys, courts, lanes, gutters, and gutters under railway crossings shall be cleansed at least once in each week, and all ashes, garbage, dirt, and other refuse matter removed therefrom; and the inlets to all public sewers to be at all times kept clean and clear of all obstructions; and the execution of all of said work shall be under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Streets and the Joint Committee of Councils on Cleansing the Streets: Provided, That if, in the opinion of the Mayor, upon his own information or upon that of the said Chief Inspector or Joint Committee, there be any failure on the part of the said contractor or contractors to perform all the requirements of the said contract, the Mayor may, by written notice to the said contractor or contractors, forthwith and absolutely annul the said contract. Information thereof shall be communicated to Councils at their next stated meeting.

Section 2. That all the payments to be made under the contract to be entered into by virtue of this ordinance shall be payable in warrants drawn by the Mayor upon the City Treasurer, in equal monthly instalments, and one-tenth of the amount of each of said monthly instalments shall be retained by the city, to be appropriated as hereinafter directed: Provided, That when the sum so retained on said contract shall amount to five thousand dollars, the remaining payments may, at the option of the Mayor, be paid in full as they shall thereafter become due.

Section 3. The Chief Inspector of Streets shall overlook and supervise the work of the contractors, and report any neglect on their part to the Mayor and to the Committee on Street Cleaning, and notify the contractor or contractors of his or their neglect. If, after such report and notice, the contractor or contractors shall not immediately remedy the complaint, the Committee on Street Cleaning may direct the Chief Inspector of Streets to perform the work at the expense of the contractor or contractors in default, the cost of performing the same to be paid out of the amount heretofore authorized to be retained; and the Mayor is hereby authorized to draw warrants for that purpose on presentation of the bills therefor by the Chief Inspector of Streets.

Section 4. The contracts to be drawn by virtue of this ordinance shall contain a special provision and stipulation that all questions and matters in dispute, both of law and fact, arising under said contract, shall be determined by the Mayor, and that his decision upon any question whatever relating to the said contract or to the performance of the same shall be final and conclusive upon the parties concerned.

Section 5. That the additional sum of seven thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to Item 1 of the ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to make an appropriation for cleansing the streets of the city of Philadelphia," approved April 6, 1866.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Purchase of Certain Lots of Ground in the Ninth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to a lot of ground situate on the west side of Nineteenth street, above Chesnut, in the Ninth Ward, containing in front on Nineteenth street fifty feet three inches, and extending in depth sixty-six feet to ground now owned by the city of Philadelphia; and if he approve of the same, that he have prepared a conveyance of the said lot of ground, with the brick messuage thereon erected, to the city of Philadelphia in fee, the consideration thereior to be the payment of an annual ground rent or sum of five hundred dollars to be charged thereon.

Section 2. That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to a lot of ground and premises adjoining the said lot of ground above described on the north, containing in front on Nineteenth street about fifty-five feet, and in depth sixty-six feet; and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared of the said lot of ground, with the brick messuages thereon erected, to the city of Philadelphia in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment of an annual ground rent or sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars to be charged thereon.

Section 3. That the Mayor be authorized to affix the corporate seal of the city of Philadelphia to such deeds as may be necessary to reserve the ground rent to the grantors respectively of said lots of ground.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Transfer a Certain Item of Appropriation for the Expenses of the Girard Estate and Trust.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Controller be and is hereby authorized to make the following transfer in the appropriation made out of the income from the Girard Estate for the purposes therein mentioned, approved December 30, 1865, to wit:—From Item No 2 (Taxes) to Item No. 6 (General Repairs to Real Estate), five thousand dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Controller.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is here instructed to countersign the warrants for the Assessors for three hundred dollars when the Assessor's books, the street list and window books, are made and delivered to the City Commissioners, and the balance of the appropriation on completion of their work.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Board of Health to Construct a Drain through the Parade Ground.

Resolved By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Board of Health is hereby authorized to construct a temporary wooden drain through the southern part of the Parade Ground, east of Thirteenth street, connecting with the culvert in Read street, near Twelfth street, for the purpose of removing the surface water at the intersection of Reed and Thirteenth streets.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
7 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
Appropriating Certain Portions of Broad street for the Purposes of a Public Drive, Carriage-way, or Avenue, as Authorized by Act of Assembly approved March 23, 1866:—

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That under the requirements of an act of Assembly approved the 23d day of March, 1866, the following described portions of Broad street be and the same are hereby appropriated and dedicated to and for the uses and purposes of a public drive, carriage-way, street, or avenue, to wit: From the Delaware river at Logans Island to Washington (late Prime) street, and from Willow street to Fisher's lane, and that the said portions of Broad street shall be paved and macadamized with dimensions and in manner as follows, to wit:—

From Delaware river to the south line of the late District of Penn, and from Columbia avenue to Fisher's lane, the carriage-way shall be seventy-seven feet, and the intervening distance, that is, from the line of the late District of Penn to Columbia avenue, the carriage-way shall be fifty-seven feet between the curbs.

That upon the section south of Washington street the macadamized drive shall be thirty-one feet wide, and upon the portion north of Willow street shall be twenty-seven feet wide, measured equally upon each side of the centre line of street, and that the same shall be continuous in each of the sections, that is, not intercepted with cobble-paving at street intersections.

The space upon each side of the macadamized drive extending to the curbs shall be paved with cobble stone, or such other paving as may be desired by the owners of property fronting thereon, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. Provided that no change in the character of paving shall be allowed unless such a change shall extend at least the length of one block or square. The line between the macadamizing and cobble pavement to be protected by a couase of cubical granite blocks, as specified for the improvement of Broad street now in progress north of Columbia avenue.

And the Chief Engineer and Surveyor is hereby authorized and directed to so modify the specification and contract for macadamizing Broad street north of Columbia avenue to Germantown road, so that the width of the same shall correspond with the dimensions herein fixed and determined.

Section 2. The curbing, paving, and macadamizing upon the portions of Broad street herein and hereby appropriated shall be done, excepting the street intersections, at the expense of the owners of property fronting thereon, in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, completed to his satisfaction and acceptance, and kept in good order and repair by the contractor performing the work for the term of three years after completion: Provided the cost of said macadamizing shall not exceed three dollars, or the cobble-stone paving one dollar per square yard, and the curbing eighty cents per linear foot.

Section 3. No contract shall be made or work done under the provisions of this ordinance until the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia shall, by ordinance, so direct, and the necessary appropriation to pay for intersections therefor is duly made.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,

GOING TO SEA IN A BOWL.

Departure of the Wise Men of Gotham—The "Red, White, and Blue" on Her Transatlantic Voyage—A Successful Start—Description of the Vessel, Etc.

The project of crossing the Atlantic by very small vessels, to which the unsuccessful trip of the *Vision* first drew attention, has been revived in the case of the *Red, White and Blue*, a miniature full-rigged ship, 238-100th tons registered, and four tons when in burden, commanded by Captain John M. Hudson, late a master's mate in the United States Navy, and solely accompanied by Captain Francis Edward Fitch, recently of the clipper ship *Margaret*, running between this port and Mobile. This vessel is furnished with three masts and sixteen sails, in area 65 yards of canvas, her greatest length being 23 feet, by a width of 5½ feet. By the liberality of several gentlemen the nautical Lilliput has been furnished with full equipments, chart, compass, barometer, and meteorological apparatus, and is stored with 80 days' provisions, including 250 gallons of water, 50 cans of dessicated roast beef, 30 packages of coffee, 200 pounds of bread, and liquors, preserves, cigars, and solids and luxuries in profusion, besides which there are 1700 pounds of ballast on board, and added to which a weight of three tons is necessary to submerge the vessel, even when it is overloaded. Having for some time been perfecting their arrangements, Caotain Hudson and Captain Fitch started from the Battery at 11 o'clock yesterday, under full canvas, and accompanied by a large number of excursionists and friends on the steamer *Silas O. Pierce*, Captain Raymond, which accompanied the gallant little vessel some thirty miles down the bay and outside, and on which, before starting, the company were entertained by a handsome collation, where spirited and earnest speeches were made by Captain James M. Thompson, Sr., Captains Hudson and Fitch, and other gentlemen, until the final starting of the *Red, White, and Blue*, at 2:45 P. M. Then amid the cheers of the large number of friends and well-wishers, the minute little craft set off alongside of Sandy Hook, and with the two adventurous men on board, set sail over the wide blue, bound finally for London, and not intending to touch land at all before reaching Cape Finisterre, Portugal. It is expected, if all goes well, that the trip will be made in forty days, although provisions have been laid in for twice that length of time. The little ship behaved admirably in the midst of a heavy sea, and full-rigged as she is, stood erect as a dart, and cut through the waves at a speed that considerably surpassed that of the yacht *Martha*, that was encountered down the bay. When last seen the vessel was rapidly rushing through the Atlantic, and proceeded, if not with the sanguine expectations, at least with the best wishes of thousands of spectators and friends, starting for the Paris Exposition. Captains Hudson and Fitch state that they fully know the peril and difficulty of the undertaking, and are provided against all contingencies. They are well prepared for all possible accidents, and from the metallic lifeboat, on the Ingersoll patent, out of which the *Red, White and Blue* is modelled, entire seaworthiness is expected, and a safe voyage. The ship has already undergone severe tests in the most difficult seas and lively gales. The *Red, White and Blue*, carries the Union, English and French flags, and if she gets safely across will attract much attention, and command an exhibitive revenue that will repay all the not trifling expense which has been disposed of on her outfit. If the vessel gets across, many will be surprised and all will be gratified. If she is never more heard of, it is to be hoped that similar foolhardy attempts will be abandoned. Certain it is, that her build, strength, equipment, and prospects are better than any former enterprises, and the whole country will wish her well, and applaud her success.—*N. Y. World.*

Gen. Sherman's Fourth-of-July Oration.

An old-fashioned Fourth-of-July celebration was held at a little place called Salem, in Southern Illinois. There were forty thousand persons present, the largest gathering ever known in those parts; but what gave the scene its greatest interest was a speech by General Sherman. His reception was enthusiastic. He dwelt upon the early history of the country, the causes of the recent conflict, and entered into a defense of his Atlanta campaign. He said:—

"I know that all the world over there are parties that denounce me as being inhuman. ('That's so'—'can't see it.') I appeal to you to say if I have not always been kind and considerate to you. ('That's so.') I care not what they say. ('That's right.') I care not what they say, but I say that it ceased to be our duty to guard their cities any longer, and had I gone on stringing out our column, little by little, little by little, some of your Illinois regiments would have never got back home, and you would have been crushed. Therefore I let go the whole country; took one army myself and gave my friend George H. Thomas one, and we whaled them both. (Great applause.)

"Therefore, if Atlanta were destroyed, and Columbia and Savannah, and all the cities of the South had been destroyed, I say it would have been right, because it was necessary to produce the results in view. It did produce the result; and now, ladies, you see your young friends returned to you; wives see their husbands, and all are reunited here in this handsome grove in Illinois; and God knows I hope you may never go forth again; but if you are called forth, I know you will respond quicker than you did before, if possible (Cheers.)

"As to the future, I assure you I have been all over that part of the country which is assigned to me, and I have never yet, during any part of my history, seen the country looking as prosperous, the grain growing as well, the people as well dressed, the houses as neatly furnished, the tables as bountifully spread, and that, too, away out on the plains of Kansas, where six years ago it required an escort of two or three hundred men to guard an officer going to pay off a garrison; and now I can go with a single horse away out of the limits of Kansas to Colorado without an escort, and that, too, in the midst of a long and terrible war.

"So I say that we are progressing, we are all pursuing one end, and whether the politicians—statesmen I will call them—the judges and the lawyers labor in the production of results, I do not much care, because I know it will be done anyhow. I say if the farmers and mechanics and business men go on attending to their own business, the people of Missouri will do the same, and Iowa the same—the same way all over the country—and the politicians and the lawyers will be compelled to adapt their policy to that end, and that is the true thing in my view to secure the prosperity of our country.

"Therefore it is unnecessary for me even to refer to the position in which national affairs affairs are placed, though I do not pretend to comprehend or understand them. It is not my task. My task is to use the force that is placed at my disposal to put down opposition to the laws, quickly and forever. (Applause.) Whenever the United States Marshal comes to me and tells me that his laws and his power are resisted, and that he has not power enough to execute those laws, if I have soldiers I will go and make his laws and decrees enforced; and, my friends, if that rule is enforced throughout the land, if the laws of Congress are enforced wherever this flag floats, then are we in truth a nation, a nation to all intents and purposes, at home and abroad. (Cheers.)"

DEATH OF AN EMINENT VIRGINIAN.—The Virginia papers record the death of Gen. John H. Cooke, at the age of 86 years. The deceased was one of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia. He was a brigadier general in the war of 1812, and was for a considerable time in command of a force at Camp Carter, about eight miles below Richmond. In after years he was distinguished as an apostle of temperance and opponent of the use of tobacco. He was a successful farmer, and a vigorous agricultural writer. Possessed of abundant means, and of commanding appearance, he was also liberal and charitable, and his mind was deeply imbued with religious sentiment and an enlarged philanthropy. In short, he was a Virginia gentleman in the highest sense of the term.

Parisian Reward of Virtue.

The claimants for the Monthyon Prize of Virtue, given every year in Paris, are, this year, a ballet girl and a Sister of Charity.

"Listen to the life of the Sister of Charity:—She is of high family; has left the world and all its seductions for a life of hardships and trial; she is up at four o'clock in summer and five o'clock in winter, and spends the whole day at her devotions, and in attendance on the sick. She has begged for the charge of the contagious ward at the hospital, and is never loth to perform those offices from which others shrink. She has watched the fleeting spirit as it passed away, and comforted the survivors with sweet words and religious consolation. In her leisure moments—for she finds time even for leisure—she works for the poor children of the patients, and has clothed with her own hands more than sixty children, who, but for her, would have run about the streets in rags. By her care are these children made to attend school and catechism; and thereby in the measure of her intelligence has she saved their immortal souls. For this cause is she now brought forward by her friends to receive the reward of virtue, for surely never was virtue so great as hers."

But wait and listen to the life of the figurante of the Porte St. Martin:—

"She is young—but nineteen years of age—very pretty and graceful, or she would not be made to dance in the front row in the ballet which invariably adorns the third act of the gloomy melo drama of the terrible haunt of perjury and crime. She, too, rises with the sun, and after providing for the comfort of her bedridden grandmother—washed and mended the children's clothes (there are four younger brothers and sisters, and the mother has been dead this many a long year)—she gets the children up and despatches them off to school. She then makes the little lodging as tidy as possible under the circumstances of two rooms, four children, two grown-up women, one of whom is paralytic, and a sickly father. Then she runs to the rehearsal, which takes place in Paris theatres almost every day. While there she is busy with the children's clothes, for she mends and makes with indefatigable zeal. The rehearsal over, she returns to prepare dinner for the family, so that the children returning from school and the father from work may be made comfortable. Then, again, when all is cleared away, does her needle fly till the time arrives for the performance at the theatre, which generally lasts till midnight, and wherein she had been made to dance in the ballet, sing in the chorus, march in the processions, and sometimes fly in the air during four hours and a half, at the expiration of which she left to return home, to find the little household fast asleep; and without a word of comfort from those to whose happiness her whole life is devoted, she sinks upon her lowly pallet, praising God for all His mercies, and truly grateful that He should have permitted her to be the prop and stay of her family. Which of these two generous and great-hearted women will obtain the reward of virtue?"

THE MOTHER OF GENERAL GRANT.—Mrs. Grant is a nice old lady of medium height and size, with a face remarkable not only because still showing the traces of exceeding beauty, but as exhibiting the facial characteristics of the Lieutenant-General. The size and contour of his head, color of the eyes shape of the nose, and general expression, are inherited from his mother, from whom, however, he differs in manner and deportment. General Grant seems stolid and unimpressible: his mother is supremely calm, yet at times, as when animated by conversation, she is vivacious and sprightly to the degree which, in early life, no doubt, entitled her to, and won for her, the social compliment of a "charming woman." Mrs. Grant wears spectacles, and dresses in plain, rich fabrics, with becoming taste. She is quite affable, highly intelligent, and converses with ease and grace. Her opinions are clearly and decidedly expressed, and it is quite manifest, to a casual observer even, that the hero of the war for the Union took from his mother the impress of character, as well as the mould of face and form, that made him all he is.

—M. Drouyn de Lhuys has given a grand dinner to Queen Emma of Hawaii, who is received in Paris with full royal honors.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

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723 CHESNUT Street,

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L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

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SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

For sale by WILLIAM B. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO WHITE AND GREEN MOUNTAINS.—Round trip tickets good until November 1. Sold at greatly reduced rates. Via NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT RIVER, and VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

Philadelphia to Newport, Vt., and return via Springfield, Bellows Falls, and Stowe.....Fare, $30 00
Philadelphia to Newport, Vt., via Springfield; Newport to outlet Lake Memphremagog; outlet to Sherbrook; Sherbrook to Quebec; Quebec to Montreal, via rail or steamer; Montreal to New York and Philadelphia, via Springfield.....Fare $37 25
Philadelphia to Crawford House and return, via Springfield, White River Junction, Newport, Wells River, and Littleton.....Fare, $42 25
Philadelphia to Profile House and return. Fare, $39 25
Philadelphia to Burlington via Albany and Saratoga; Burlington to St. Albans; St. Albans to New York; Philadelphia via Bellows Falls and Springfield. Fare, $25.
Philadelphia to Burlington and return same as above via Lake George.....Fare, $23 00
Philadelphia to Mount Mansfield and return.....Fare, $26 00
Also, twenty other different routes

For tickets and further information, apply at the office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street, under Philadelphia Bank, and opposite the Custom House.

7 7 stuth6t N. VAN HORN, Agent.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

SAFE FOR SALE

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.
Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.
Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.
Plain color Crape Mareiz, 40 cents a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.
Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.
White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Shirred Muslins, 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.
White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.
Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.
Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.
Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.
French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

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N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than sale prices. 2 4§

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AT MILLIKEN'S

No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
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LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
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IRISH SHEETING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
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TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

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SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3 50.
Shetland Shawls, $4 00.
Shetland Shawls, $5 00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10 00.

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100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.

100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.

50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.

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MOSQUITO CURTAINS,

FOR BEDS, CRIBS, ETC.,

Of the most approved styles of fixtures, and of all the various materials used for the purpose.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

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CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

SUMMER GOODS,

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
Closing out at Reduced Prices.
A full and attractive stock now on hand.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
7 9 3t Above Willow.

MOHAIR ALPACAS,

Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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PEARL AND MODE COLORS ALPACAS,

Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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SILK STRIPED POPLINS,

Reduced to 50 cents.
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Desirable styles at 31 and 37½ cents.
Prices greatly reduced.
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Reduced to 35 cents.
Closing Summer Dress Goods at
Greatly reduced prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.

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PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
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JULY PRICES CHEAP.

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REED'S BLOCK,

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Sun Hats, - - - 75 to $1 00
Sea-Side Hats, - - 75 to $1 00
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Gipsy Hats, - - - 75 to $1 25

1000 Bonnets Fanchon and Empire shape, just received from Eastern manufacturers, which we offer at 62 and 75 cents each. Call early. [6 16 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY: Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

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FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
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TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.
50 CASES PRIME CALF BOOTS, BROGANS, BALMORALS, GAITERS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Gaiters, Men's and Boys' Balmorals and Brogans, Women's Gaiters, Buskins, Balmorals, etc.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALFSKINS.
Also a lot of Ogerau's celebrated French Calfskins, and a lot of first quality American Calfskins.
May be examined during Tuesday and Wednesday, and on the morning of the sale. 7 9 3t

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On Wednesday.
July 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a general assortment of desirable goods for present sales. 9 2t

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FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

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ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
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2 20 6m8p No. 11 N. 4th SIXTH Street.

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA,

CONQUERED AT LAST.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED
NOTHING RISKED BY TRYING IT.
SUFFERERS FOR YEARS NOTICE.
USED INWARDLY.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Asthma, was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

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One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $2 00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No. 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where DR. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

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Among hundreds of Testimonials of its efficacy, the following respectable gentlemen have kindly consented to answer any inquiries respecting the wonderful cure of the Great Rheumatic Remedy which may be required of them:—

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Thomas Allen, Esq., Seventh street above Brown.
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George J. Weaver, Esq., No. 1827 Walnut street.
Joseph Stevens, No. 533 Owen street.
John Ellison, Franklin and Poplar streets.
George Langell, Esq., No. 1105 Green street.
Samuel W. Jacobs, Esq., Arch st. above Sixth.
Michael Weaver, Esq., No. 1506 Green street.
Joseph Baker, Esq., 828 N. Fifth street.
W. J. Stilwell, Bridesburg.
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Rev. J. Haliburg, Vicksburg, Miss. [6 27

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CHAS. STOKES & CO. CLOTHING TO ORDER, MADE In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. OFFER Great Inducements to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. HAVE READY-MADE CLOTHING, FOR EVERY FIRST CLASS DEBY COMPETITION AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. Clothing To Suit All Tastes.

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CLOTHING!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Celebrated For Fine Fashionable Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS,

No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

$25 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

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A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

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Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

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WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

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COAL EMPORIUM

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IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL at $6 75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same prices; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7 50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

1341 SOUTH STREET. M. DANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street below Broad 6 6 6m